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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1976

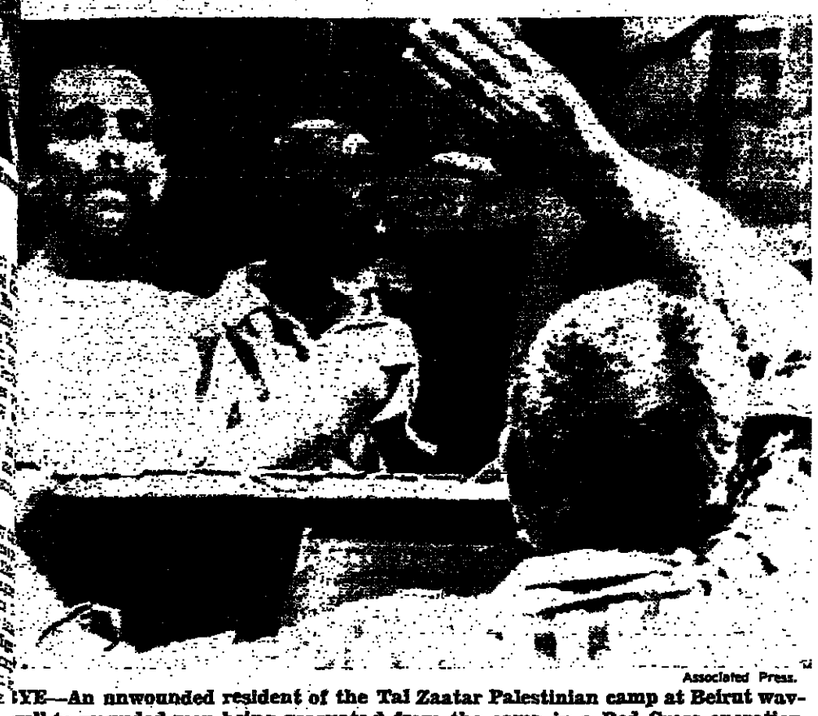
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...EATHER—PARIS: Thursday, fine. Temp. 23-14 (73-57). Friday, unLONDON: Thursday, dry and sunny. (75-55). Friday, dry and sunny. Smooth. ROME: Thursday, sunny. (82-54). NEW YORK: Thursday, ...p. 31-22 (88-71).

...NAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
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Associated Press.

...YE—An unwounded resident of the Tal Zaatar Palestinian camp at Beirut wav...well to wounded men being evacuated from the camp in a Red Cross operation.

Broad Cease-Fire Announced

...re Wounded Leave Tal Zaatar

...Douglas Watson

...t, Aug. 4 (WP).—A Red ...oy of 14 flatbed trucks, ...lances, two cars, a dump ...l an aging bus manag... to evacuate 243 more ... from the besieged Tal ...alestinian refugee camp ...

...sterday's initial evacua... injured persons, two of ...d en route to the hos...y's operation took place ...tense cease-fire at the ...l camp in East Beirut.

...Cross station wagon ...with three wounded ...was struck by a bullet ...tting to leave the field ...wounded were assembl... no-man's-land next to ... No one was hit.

...vening, a Red Cross ...n said that, because of ...ent and because shelling ...gerously close to the last ...leave, further evacua... being postponed until ...

...hile, Egyptian Maj. Gen. ...ed Hassan Ghoneim, ...der of the Arab League's ...a peace-keeping force, ...d agreement on a gen...e-fire throughout Leb...take effect at 8 a.m. to...

...ove to Hot Spots

...the agreement, troops ...ya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan ...a are to move between ... forces to create truce ... "hot spots."

...ristian side was reported ...igned the agreement to... ...ders of the leftist Mos... ...l Palestinians signed it ... a Moslem-controlled ...d.

...in the 16 months of this ..., more than 50 cease...e been announced and ...egarded, there is under... skepticism that the ...reement will actually be ...ning of the end of the ...wever, maintenance of ...ed Tal Zaatar cease-fire ... Red Cross's second suc... vacuation day may en... a broader truce.

...cal Grellety, one of the ...ors of the International ...e of the Red Cross who ...Tal Zaatar, said after... was much harder today. ...ust terribly difficult to ...good selection" of the ... to be evacuated from an ...800 to 1,000 casualties. ...ext time it will be even ...ficult," Dr. Grellety said, ...many of the wounded are ... to be removed from the ...ttered enclave where ...ve lain for weeks with ... no medical attention. ...d that many fear the ...n will suddenly be cut ...e they have been res... a while yesterday he ...

and another Red Cross doctor managed to select wounded to go, but the systematic process then broke down, Dr. Grellety said.

However, the Red Cross doctors and, later, soldiers of the predominantly Christian rightist forces surrounding the camp ascertained that all those being evacuated were genuinely wounded. Uninjured occupants of the largely Moslem leftist-held camp are not being allowed to leave.

Following the same procedure as yesterday, Red Cross officials

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Sadat Says Israel Gave Syria A Free Hand to Act in Lebanon

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Israel has given Syria a free hand to intervene militarily in Lebanon in order to liquidate the Palestinians and has dropped the idea of a "red line" beyond which Syrian troops should not advance, President Anwar Sadat said in a speech released last night.

He said that the regime of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad would collapse in half an hour if the thousands of political opponents it held prisoner were released.

Israel, Mr. Sadat said, dropped the "red line" idea during secret contacts it held with Syria recently in Geneva.

"It has become clear that the Syrians are liquidating the Palestinians in a more cruel manner than the Israelis did," Mr. Sadat said in a speech to a group of students in Alexandria.

The Cairo press had charged earlier that six Israeli and Syrian intelligence agents met in Geneva July 24 to draw up plans for assassinating Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

Mr. Sadat's statements were made as the press ended an anti-Syria campaign which began last week by denouncing a peace accord between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as a "Palestinian document of surrender."

Most Due Out of Jail Today

3 Reds Among First Released As Spanish Amnesty Begins

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Aug. 4.—King Juan Carlos's amnesty decree took effect immediately after its official publication today, and three Communist leaders walked out of the Carabanchel prison here tonight in the first group of political prisoners to be freed.

A hundred persons—political supporters, wives and other relatives—cheered as Simon Sanchez Montero, Santiago Alvarez and Jose Unanue left the prison.

The government, sources say, may release as many as 500 of the estimated 635 political prisoners.

The King's decree, printed in the official gazette, said: "In order to direct Spain to *full* democratic normalcy, the moment has arrived to finish the process [of reconciliation] with the forgetting of any discriminatory legacy of the past in the full fraternal coexistence of Spaniards."

The first article of the decree-law, which was composed by the government and signed by the King, said that the amnesty extends to those prisoners who had been *convicted of* political offenses but not of "putting in danger or harming the life or integrity" of other persons.

The amnesty, the second since 1939, also pardons military men convicted of rebellion or sedition and conscientious objectors to military service.

The decree said that judges and courts would apply the terms of the amnesty on a case-by-case basis to determine which prisoners qualify.

Timetable Hinted

A government spokesman said that three-fourths of the prisoners to benefit from the pardon *would be released within 24 hours.*

The spokesman, an official of the Justice Ministry, said that those prisoners whose cases were the most clear-cut would be the first to be released. The cases were being reviewed by the authorities in the civil and military courts where the prisoners were convicted.

Some opposition groups have expressed disappointment that the pardon was not complete but Christian Democratic leader Joaquin Ruiz Gimenez said: "Those of us who have fought for several years for a total political amnesty can only be happy because the amnesty is obviously broad in scope despite very strong opposition that was brought against it."

The Independent newspaper calculated from the amnesty text that only about 70 or 80 political prisoners would be considered unqualified for release. Most of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Viking Scientists Discount Life-Linked Activity on Mars

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 4 (AP).—Viking scientists have said that the unexplained generation of gas in a Martian soil sample has virtually stopped and they tend to think that it was not caused by living organisms.

"We are gravitating closer toward a *nonbiological explanation*," said Dr. Harold Klein, head of the Viking biology team. "But we are not 100 per cent sure it's not biological."

The puzzling soil activity in one of three Viking experiments is probably the result of a chemical process in which oxygen in Mars's surface is released by sunlight and decomposes a liquid food fed to the soil sample, scientists said.

There had been speculation that some form of Martian life had broken down the nutrient and given off gases in the so-called labeled release experiment.

Stopped Going On

Dr. Klein said yesterday that latest results from the Viking laboratory on Mars show that "whatever has been going on has stopped going on."

Dr. Fred Brown, a biologist for TRW Systems, which manufactured the laboratory, said that the labeled release data "have almost zero chance of being a message about life." Most of the scientists on the official Viking biology team, with which Dr. Brown works, but of which he is not a member, feel that way, too, he said.

Two other experiments aboard Viking are searching for life. In the gas-exchange experiment, which detected an unexpected amount of oxygen in the soil, "we do not see any biological activity," Dr. Klein said.

The pyrolytic release experiment, which is looking for *signs* of photosynthesis by Martian organisms, among other things, has reported back only preliminary data. All that the data say, according to Dr. Norman Horowitz, *head of the experiment*, is that the Martian soil is quite dry.

Another Crucial Stage

By Saturday, said Dr. Horowitz, another crucial stage of the pyrolytic release experiment will be reached, at which time that experiment will lend its data to the search for life.

Dr. Klein said that the labeled-release experiment, which is continuing, would be given another feeding of nutrient. The response then should shed further light on the possibility of biological activity, he said.

Ford Aide Sees GOP Race Still In Doubt

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Rogers Morton, President Ford's campaign chairman, conceded yesterday that neither Mr. Ford nor Ronald Reagan would be able to "lock up" the Republican presidential nomination before the party's national convention.

Although Mr. Morton continued to insist that Mr. Ford had the support of 1,134 convention delegates—four more than the majority needed for nomination—his comments represented a retreat from past claims that Mr. Ford had already won.

Mr. Morton's comments, made at a news conference, underscored the findings of The New York Time's continuing survey of Republican delegates.

A new phase of the survey, completed last night, indicated that Mr. Reagan's choice of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania *as his running mate* had led to softening of Reagan support in the South and of Ford support in the Northeast, most notably in Sen. Schweiker's home state.

• *Carter says Ford neglects presidency for electioneering.* Page 3.

In Pennsylvania, where Ford partisans predicted that he will *get up to 95 of the 103 votes*, The Times's tally now gives Mr. Ford 76 delegates, Mr. Reagan 10 and lists 17 as uncommitted. All but two delegates have been re-interviewed since the Schweiker selection.

Nationally, according to the survey, Mr. Ford leads Mr. Reagan, 1,108 to 1,030, with 121 uncommitted. The uncommitted total has crept upward, reflecting confusion on the part of some delegates while others have been making firm commitments.

Two delegates announced switches yesterday—a formerly uncommitted Pennsylvanian endorsing the President and a South Carolina *district coordinator for* Mr. Reagan switching to uncommitted status. The South Carolinian said he made his change to protest the Reagan selection of Sen. Schweiker, who is a liberal.

In Ohio, a woman who was elected as a Ford delegate said she had been so outraged by Ford commercials attacking Mr. Reagan—and by the President's failure to respond to her telegram of protest—that she now considered *herself uncommitted and leaning* to Mr. Reagan.

In Iowa, state legislator Tom Tauke, who had backed Mr. Ford, has moved to an uncommitted posture, although he still leans to the President. He said he applauded the Schweiker selection by Mr. Reagan and worried that Mr. Ford would choose former Gov. John Connally jr. of Texas *as his running mate if nominated.*

The situation in Pennsylvania, not surprisingly, appeared to be in the greatest flux. As recently as two weeks ago, The Times's tally gave Mr. Ford 89 votes and listed four as uncommitted. While Mr. Reagan's hard total has remained the same, there has been a net shift of 13 delegates from Mr. Ford to a position of no preference.



Associated Press.

SOWETO AGAIN—Some of the thousands of blacks who demonstrated and fought police.

3 Are Reported Killed

Police Fire on Soweto Blacks

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Police opened fire today when 20,000 black demonstrators in the Soweto African township attempted to march on Johannesburg.

Witnesses said that three blacks were killed and at least 18 wounded, but police denied there were any deaths. They put the number of wounded at 13.

The police said that the situation was under control, but reports from the city of a million blacks said that it was a scene of chaos and violence.

Thousands, many of them students, were rampaging through the streets of the township trying to get past police cordons and march on the "white" city of Johannesburg, 16 miles away.

Shops were burned and looted and cars overturned and set afire. "The situation is explosive," a police spokesman said.

All whites, including newsmen, were barred from Soweto and Alexandra, another township where blacks were demonstrating.

Public Meetings Banned

Justice Minister James Kruger tonight reimposed a ban on public meetings. He said that the ban would take immediate effect and would last until the end of the month.

Mr. Kruger imposed a similar ban after the outbreak of the June disturbances. The ban was lifted *early last month.*

Black reporters said that police opened fire several times in Soweto. The Star newspaper said that a black youth of about 19 died in a reporter's car on the way to a hospital. The newspaper said that he was one of at least three blacks killed by police bullets.

The blacks were demanding the release of student leaders arrested since the riots which broke out in Soweto June 16 and spread to other townships, claiming 176 lives.

By late afternoon, the scene in Soweto was still one of confusion.

Brig. Gen. S.W. Le Roux, police commissioner in Soweto, said that *he had tried to get prominent* blacks to talk the students out of their protest.

He promised that if the students returned home police would take no action. But Gen. Le Roux said that negotiations with the black leaders broke down.

Stopped by Police

The students headed toward Johannesburg and were stopped by squads of police in armored vehicles.

Police fired more shots in the air and tear gas.

At that stage, thousands of blacks were pinned down on a gold mine dump well outside the Soweto boundary.

The dump is about five miles from Johannesburg, on scrubland between the main Soweto highway and the railroad junction of New Canada.

The junction had been a target for the marchers. It was *assumed that they wanted to sever* rail links with the township. The blacks tried several times to storm the police barricades around Soweto.

They succeeded at least once. Police fell back but then cut off the marchers with gunfire from armored cars.

It was the worst violence since the June rioting. Police and local residents feared that it could get worse tonight.

Soweto has been tense since the June riots. A school boycott persisted even though authorities had removed the rule about compulsory use of the Afrikaans language in black schools—the issue that triggered the original protests.

Police said today's demonstrations appeared to be better organized than those in June.

The aim of today's protest was to march to Johannesburg police headquarters and hold a poster demonstration for the release of student leaders.



Associated Press.

Girl reportedly hit in the face and badly cut by a tear gas canister thrown by a policeman during riot in Soweto.

Ruling Party Criticized

Afrikaners Sharply Divided On Political, Cultural Future

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 4 (WP).—In what could be a major turning point for South Africa, the once tight-knit ruling Afrikaner elite appears to be dividing sharply over the country's political and cultural future.

During the last 10 days, five of the leading Afrikaans-language papers—just 18 months ago almost idolatrous in their praise of the government—have printed a series of scathing criticisms against the Afrikaner-controlled National party that rules South Africa.

In another unheard-of move, a respected Afrikaner academic has described the "extinction of Afrikanerdom" as a "welcome development."

Although the Afrikaners and their National party have long endured tough criticism from the country's English-speakers and "minorities," the recent attacks from within the ranks indicate a split with serious implications for the unity required to retain power.

Afrikaners are descendants of the 17th-century Dutch (Boer) settlers who make up the majority (more than 60 per cent) of whites in South Africa and who have dominated the government since 1948 through the conservative National party.

Even black African governments have recognized the Afrikaners as the continent's only "white tribe," acknowledging that their 300-year history in Africa gives them a right to remain here—although in a different political role.

In effect, the dissidence of five of the most powerful Afrikaans newspapers represents a small-scale rebellion against certain aspects of the government's policy, such as its reaction to the Soweto riots in June in which 175 were killed and 1,298 injured. The riots erupted originally over a requirement that Afrikaans be taught to blacks in the town-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

More Believed Slated to Die

Sudan Reports 81 Executed for Coup Bid

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Sudanese government executed 81 men early today for the abortive attempt to overthrow President Gaafar Numeiri last month, the official Omdurman radio announced.

The broadcast said that 16 other persons were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 years to life. Maj Gen. Numeiri personally approved all the sentences, the radio said.

Sentences against Brig. Mohammed Nur Saad, the alleged leader of the rebellion, and 230 others also tried last week by two special military tribunals will be announced after Gen. Numeiri reviews them, the broadcast added. More executions were expected.

The broadcast did not say how the men were executed or give their names. But a list of defendants published last week showed that all were Sudanese.

Gen. Numeiri charged after the attempted coup was put down on July 3 that it was the work of 2,000 mercenaries and fugitive Sudanese who were trained and armed by Col. Moamer Qadhafi's Libyan government.

700 Rebels Killed

The coup attempt began July 2 as Gen. Numeiri was arriving at the capital's airport after a trip to the United States and Western Europe. The Sudanese President said that 700 of the insurgents were killed in the two days of fighting in Khartoum. Heavy casualties also were reported among government forces.

It was the third unsuccessful attempt to oust Gen. Numeiri, who took power in a military coup in 1969. He was captured in July, 1971, by a group of Communist and pro-Communist plotters who left him tied in a closet of the presidential palace on the Nile, but loyal troops freed him three days later and restored him to power. Within three weeks he hanged 3 civilians and had 11 military men shot.

A group of officers tried to depose Gen. Numeiri last September, but that attempt was crushed within two hours. Fifteen persons were executed.

Andreotti Presents Austerity Program

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Aug. 4.—Premier Giulio Andreotti unveiled an austerity program today that meets some long-time Communist demands.

The 57-year-old Christian Democrat presented his minority government's program in separate addresses to the two houses of Parliament, counting on Communist abstentions to win a vote of confidence.

Mr. Andreotti submitted the program after an unprecedented pledge of "co-responsibility" from the Communist party.

Communist Secretariat member Giorgio Napolitano announced his party's intention to abstain only hours before Mr. Andreotti went before the Senate.

Political Fact'

"Our abstention arises from a certain political fact—that this government represents a breakdown of the traditional exclusion [of Communists from power] *which the Christian Democrats* have held on to as long as they can," Mr. Napolitano told the magazine Panorama.

In making the decision, Mr. Napolitano said, the Communists were "simply assuming co-responsibility for the birth of this government."

"Our attitude toward the new government will be one of critical vigilance and constructive engagement on those issues that *should start development* in politics, economics and the methods of governing," Mr. Napolitano said.

The Senate is expected to vote on Mr. Andreotti's program by the weekend and the Chamber of Deputies early next week.

Tax Evaders

Mr. Andreotti's program included a broad attack on tax evaders, and a promised step-up in controls on personal tax returns and businesses using the value-added tax. Leftists estimate that evasion of direct and indirect taxes costs the government about the equivalent of $12 billion a year.

The Premier also criticized Italy's bureaucracy, calling for an urgent plan to streamline the civil service in the face of what he called "widespread discontent" that "damages the name of democratic Italy."

Attempts to streamline the bureaucracy and crack down on tax evaders are long-held Communist demands.

Mr. Andreotti said his government would attempt to reduce Italy's inflation rate of more than 20 per cent and battle unemployment.

He also said the government had to begin negotiations with the International Monetary Fund next month for a $500-million credit and ask West Germany to postpone the Sept. 1 repayment deadline on its $2-billion loan to Italy.

New Taxes

Mr. Andreotti warned of new taxes to cover income lost in *recent court decisions on the* unconstitutionality of joint income-tax filing proceddures, but such taxes would be small. However, he said, the government would introduce new or higher sales taxes next month on luxury *goods to discourage* their import, a measure aimed at reducing a trade deficit that reached 479 billion lire (about $560 million) in June.

The sales tax on items such as luxury cars now is as high as *35* per cent.

Acknowledging the help of the unions in formulation of his program, Mr. Andreotti nevertheless warned that the government "cannot remain insensitive" to problems of absenteeism, productivity and mobility of workers. He also indicated that he favored shifting midweek holidays to Monday or Friday to cut heavy worker absenteeism during so-called "bridge days."

Quake Threat Is Seeming to Ebb in China

PEKING, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—After a week of anxiety, Chinese authorities sounded less pessimistic today in announcing that there were no conclusive indications of an "earthquake above magnitude 6 in the coming days . . ."

Officials had been warning that a disaster comparable to last Wednesday's Tangshan earthquake might strike Peking at any moment. But today's Foreign Ministry statement cautioned that this possibility could still not be ruled out.

An article today in the people's Daily described how some of Tangshan's inhabitants coped with the "calamity".

It said that a Communist party veteran pulled himself out of the debris, then rushed to rescue others. Another party member continued relief work for days although his family had been killed.

Detection Advice

China's seismologists, highly regarded by experts abroad, were unable to predict the disaster, but brightly colored posters appeared today on a street here showing how earthquakes may be detected.

The techniques are based on spotting unexpected changes in natural phenomena. Some examples given today were peculiar animal behavior such as pigs leaping over walls, fish jumping out of ponds and giant pandas running amok.

Another poster, published by the Canton office of the National Earthquake Bureau, showed how to build a primitive detector—an up turned bottle that sets off an alarm when toppled.

India Records Tremor

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A quake of moderate intensity with its epicenter in western China was recorded here yesterday, the director of seismology in the Indian Meteorological Department said today.

H.M. Chaudhury said that the quake's magnitude was about 5 on the Richter scale and that it was not likely to have caused any damage.

Central Japan Jolted

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A minor earthquake jolted central Japan this morning with a maximum intensity of 3 on the Japanese scale of 7 the Meteorological Agency said. No casualties or damage were reported immediately.

Spain Starts Its Amnesty

(Continued from Page 1)

those are guerrillas of the often-violent separatist group ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty).

The government, meanwhile, moved to break up demonstrations by prisoners serving sentences for common crimes by transferring dozens of them from the Carabanchel prison here to the provincial prison at Ocana, south of the capital. The newspaper Informaciones said that an estimated 150 common prisoners also were moved to punishment cells. The prisoners demonstrated Saturday night to demand that they be included in the King's amnesty.

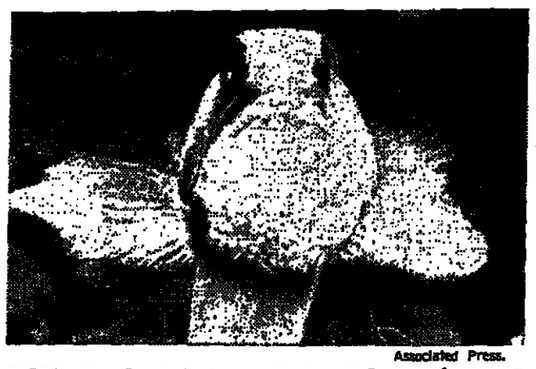
Terrorists' Protest

In another protest, 29 Carabanchel inmates serving sentences for political terrorism continued today a hunger strike to show their dissatisfaction with the amnesty order.

The amnesty was announced by the King last Friday after he met with Premier Adolfo Suarez and the Cabinet. The act of "royal grace" was the second since the 38-year-old monarch came to power eight months ago following the death of Spain's longtime rightist dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The King freed an estimated 6,000 common criminals with a pardon in December.

Mr. Sanchez Montero, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, who has served 20 years in Spanish jails, was last arrested in February for addressing a university assembly. Prosecutors then sought to have him sentenced to 18 years for illegal propagandizing.

Mr. Santiago Alvarez is generally believed to be the No. 2 leader of the party, which is headed by Santiago Carrillo, who still lives in exile in France. Mr. Unanue is a leader of the Basque Communist party.



Associated Press.

JAWS—No shark, but a male jaw fish carrying eggs in its mouth. The female lays the eggs in the male's mouth. He then deposits them in a furrow-nest and fertilizes them. Some jaw fish have been in the Sea World aquarium at Orlando, Fla., for almost a year and a half; this is first time they have bred.

To Stop in London on Way

Kissinger Goes to Iran Talks On Deal for Arms, A-Plants

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left for Iran today for talks that could give the Shah nuclear reactors capable of producing electric power and the ingredients of atomic weapons.

He will also visit Afghanistan and Pakistan, with a first stop in London. He will return next Wednesday, with stops in Deauville, France, and The Hague.

The secretary is scheduled to confer tomorrow morning with British Prime Minister James Callaghan before going to Tehran, where he is to be chairman of the third meeting of the U.S.-Iranian Joint Commission.

He will have talks with the Shah on Friday at the Caspian Sea resort of Nowshahr. On the following day, he will preside at a Tehran meeting of the joint commission, together with Iranian Economy Minister Hushang Ansari.

Earlier this year, Iran opened negotiations with a number of U.S. independent oil firms and arms manufacturers to barter oil for weapons. These negotiations have reached an advanced stage, according to unconfirmed reports.

The Shah has criticized the United States for insisting on what he described as "unnecessary guarantees" concerning the use of eight nuclear-power stations which Washington agreed two years ago to sell to Iran.

The deal, estimated to be worth $9 billion, has been held up by U.S. insistence on strict safeguards. The Shah is expected to press Mr. Kissinger for clearance of the deal.

The Shah apparently was prompted to try to barter oil for weapons by Iran's budget deficit of between $3 billion and $4 billion—which he blames on the Western oil consortium operating in his country.

The oil-for-weapons trade is said to involve up to 300 General Dynamics F-16 fighters and 200 land-based versions of the Northrop F-16 fighter, in addition to several Boeing airborne-warning and combat-control aircraft.

Booed by Blacks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The State Department said yesterday that it has undertaken a major effort to recruit black citizens to become Foreign Service officers. It said the campaign involves paid and unpaid radio advertising, recruitment teams and mailings to black organizations.

The department's statement was issued after Mr. Kissinger drew boos, hisses and derisive laughter Monday night at a Boston convention of the National Urban League when he attempted to explain the department's minority hiring policy.

Asked why his department has fewer blacks than some other federal agencies, Mr. Kissinger said: "The requirements for entry into the State Department are generally more complicated than they are for other agencies. It serves nobody's purpose to appoint black personnel unless they fulfill all the qualifications."

But he vowed to "give preference to black personnel wherever possible."

More Leave Tal Zaatar

(Continued from Page 1)

drove two well-marked cars and an ambulance onto the soccer field next to the camp about 11 a.m. A half hour later, the truck convoy moved slowly from the rightists' lines to the shell-pocked-field.

An hour later, the wounded started to be loaded on the trucks. Unlike yester, when it was held up for an hour, the convoy was only delayed about 15 minutes for inspection at the rightists' lines.

There were much larger crowds, however, in the streets of East Beirut to see the passage of the wounded enemy. At one point, they forced a halt to the caravan and nervous rightist soldiers assigned to protect the Red Cross trucks fired some rounds into the air to clear the way.

As the convoy moved into largely Moslem, leftist-controlled West Beirut, volleys of gunfire celebrated its approach the emergency hospital set up at the Arab University.

A large, emotional crowd, including many hoping to find their relatives among the evacuees, surrounded the hospital's gate as the trucks rolled in, their horns blaring as soldiers struggled to push people out of the way.

Even so, men and boys leaped onto the sides of the moving trucks to look for familiar faces.

Many of the wounded, who were lying on stretchers or strips of foam rubber, managed to prop themselves up with an arm and to wave, or at least to smile. Others were too weak.

A young woman in the crowd began jumping up and down hysterically. A bandaged evacuee formed a V-sign with his fingers.

As the trucks pulled into the hospital's courtyard, soldiers and orderlies began unloading the wounded. Some were carried piggyback into the institution.

Rhodesia Clashes Kill 15 in 2 Days

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 4 (UPI).—An army communiqué said today that 15 persons, including a white civilian, were killed in the last two days in the war with nationalist guerrillas.

The white victim, a road contractor from Rusape, a farming town about 100 miles east of Salisbury, was the 37th white civilian to die in the insurgency. Other victims in the latest communiqué included a guerrilla shot by security forces.

Three black civilians were killed by guerrillas, operating in increased numbers from Mozambique. Rhodesian security forces killed two African civilians who failed to halt when challenged by troops. The total guerrilla losses this year are 538, against 54 Rhodesian troops killed.

Paris Is Selling Seoul 2 A-Plants

PARIS, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—France has agreed to sell South Korea two nuclear power plants worth 5 billion francs ($1.02 billion), French officials said today. Earlier this year, the Ford administration reportedly exerted strong pressure against such a sale.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing did turn down a request from the South Korean government for a small plutonium reprocessing plant. Reprocessed plutonium can be used in making nuclear weapons.

The two 922-megawatt plants, which will be subject to international supervision, will be built by a subsidiary of the giant Creusot-Loire engineering firm.

U.S., Bonn Reach Accord on Joint Design of Tank

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The United States and West Germany formally nailed down an agreement today to develop the first hybrid U.S.-German tanks in history.

A key element in the agreement was an apparent compromise to focus on a German-designed 120-millimeter gun and a U.S.-designed turbine engine for both the U.S. XM-1 and the West German Leopard-2.

The new memorandum of understanding stressed that production of advanced NATO tanks, standardized for greater battlefield effectiveness, is a matter of "urgency to offset the sizable effort the Warsaw Pact nations have been devoting" to modernizing their tank-led forces in Europe.

Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann, who explained the agreement at a Pentagon news conference, said, "We need to field the next generation of tanks as fast as we can to meet the threat."

He forecast a delay of only about four months in the U.S. tank development program as a result of the new moves toward "commonality" of engines, guns, fuel, ammunition, transmissions, tracks and fire-control equipment.

French Workers Gain on Their Bosses

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—The purchasing power of French industrial and white-collar workers has increased twice as rapidly in three years as that of their supervisors and executives, according to statistics published by the Labor Ministry.

Using the cost-of-living index and average salary levels in October, 1972, as a base, the ministry calculated that the purchasing power of industrial workers had increased 15.2 per cent by October, 1975. In the same period, office workers increased their purchasing power by 13.9 per cent and supervisors and executives by 7 per cent.

Rome Names Panel to Aid Polluted Zone

Reclamation Sought In Poison-Gas Area

From Wire Dispatches

SEVESO, Italy.—Premier Giulio Andreotti named a special scientific commission today to deal with reclamation of a large area near this Milan area town struck by the poisonous effects of chemicals spread from a Swiss-owned firm 24 days ago.

Experts have so far failed to develop any action for reclaiming the stricken area. More than 700 persons have been evacuated from the area; others might be ordered out in the coming days.

Reclamation measures suggested by some U.S. experts included the use of ultraviolet rays. French scientists claimed that effects of the poison should be canceled by some natural oil. Some Italian scientists theorized the use of biological agents.

A Vietnamese expert on effects of defoliants made available his studies on decontamination of people but little about reclamation.

Zones Defined

Earlier, regional medical authorities said that the most heavily contaminated zones of the area have been defined and evacuated and no further large evacuations should be required.

The poison cloud, which contained the deadly chemical dioxine, escaped on July 10 from the Swiss-owned Icmesa chemical plant at Seveso when a safety valve burst. It contaminated a 4 1/2-mile-long area where an estimated 100,000 persons live.

In West Germany, Bayer AG said it is suspending production of the chemical dioxine.

The company said it is convinced that its process for making the chemical is safe but feels that it must cease output as a precaution while an investigation is made of the Seveso incident.

Seveso Produce Banned

BERN, Aug. 4 (AP).—Switzerland's Federal Health Office said today it has ordered a ban on imports of vegetables and fruit from the contaminated Seveso areas.

A spokesman said the ban was a precautionary measure because "We don't assume that Italian authorities will permit the sale of farming products" from these areas.



United Press International.

AFRICAN TALKS—Ugandan representative Lt. Col. Dusman Sabuni (right) arriving in Nairobi yesterday for talks on Kenya-Uganda relations was met by Munyua Waiyaki.

Ugandans Go To Kenya for Tension Talk

5 Students Reported Killed in Kampala

NAIROBI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Kenya and Uganda today began to discuss their tense relations, which recently have been strained by threats of war from Kampala.

A 15-man Ugandan delegation led by Col. Dusman Sabuni, minister of Industry and Power, arrived aboard President Idi Amin's executive jet. The Ugandans were welcomed at the airport by the Kenyan delegation leader, Foreign Minister Munyua Waiyaki.

The official Kenya News Agency said that the two sides would discuss "mainly trade relations," including the problems which have led to the tension.

The news agency said that the talks were adjourned until tomorrow morning. It also reported that the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, William Eteki Mboumoua, arrived here to attend the talks as an observer.

[The talks opened amid reports here that five Ugandan students were killed and several injured when military police opened fire on students holding a peaceful demonstration at Kampala's Makerere University, the Associated Press reported.

[The Nairobi Daily Nation, quoting anonymous sources, said that one of Marshal Amin's sons, who attends the university, yesterday shot at a group of the students from the dean's office as they demonstrated against poor campus living conditions.

[He and his bodyguards were surrounded by students demanding an explanation. The son telephoned Marshal Amin and said that his life was being threatened. As a result, military police stormed the campus to "rescue him," the newspaper reported.

[About 700 students have been arrested, the newspaper said, and the university is under guard.]

Marshal Amin has threatened Kenya with war for the alleged blockade of his land-locked country, leaving it virtually without fuel. The threats were made soon after the July 4 Israeli raid on Entebbe airport to release hostages from a hijacked airliner. Uganda also alleged that Kenya was involved in the raid.

Kenya has denied both charges and has laid down a list of seven conditions for normal relations with Uganda. These include debt payments said to total 400 million shillings (about $40 million). Marshal Amin denies that his country owes Kenya any money.

The talks are the first official contact between Kenya and Uganda since the Israeli raid.

The Ugandan delegation was not as high-level as had been expected. Neither the foreign minister nor the transport and communications minister were included.

Apart from the debt question, conditions set by Kenya for normal relations are: Removal of Ugandan troops from near the Kenyan border; an end to Ugandan territorial claims on Kenya; an end to the killing of Kenyans in Uganda; an end to threats of force against Kenya; an end to anti-Kenyan propaganda and free passage through Uganda of goods destined for Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan and Zaire.

Rail Workers to Leave

NAIROBI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—More than 300 Tanzanians and Ugandans working at the Nairobi headquarters of the East African Railway Corp. have been ordered to leave Kenya by Tuesday, the Kenyan director-general of the corporation said here today.

The order was the result of financial problems now besetting the corporation. A lack of cash receipts from Tanzania and Uganda had prevented the corporation from paying the July salaries of its staff, he said.

Draft for Those Under 35 Being Installed

Angola Is Restructuring Armed Forces

By Caryle Murphy

LUANDA, Angola, Aug. 4 (WP).—Concerned with the security of its borders but fearing the dangers of a professional army, Angola is moving to restructure its armed forces and installing a draft for all citizens under 35 years of age.

At a ceremony Saturday, Angolan President Agostinho Neto was installed as commander in chief and 61 officers, from the minister of defense and chief of staff on down, received their insignia in the "revolutionary" armed forces.

On Sunday, at a review of troops, tanks and weapons, Defense Minister Henrique Teles Carreira said that the government intends to build "a national army that is popular and productive, not an elite with an ossified hierarchy feeding itself on ambitions against the people."

President Neto told the crowd that the new armed forces are to "guarantee that Angola won't be invaded by our enemies, who continue to attack us on our borders."

Deeply Suspicious

Angolan leaders are deeply suspicious of their neighbors, especially Zaire and South Africa, whose regular armies participated in the civil war against the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The defeated movements—the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola—continue to use the neighboring countries as bases for guerrilla attacks on Angola.

"We must consider our neighbors on the north, the south and the east," said Lucio Lara, head of the Popular Movement's political bureau. "Always aggressive, always maneuvering and always enemies. This will condition the strategy and tactics of our armed forces," Mr. Lara told members of the armed forces.

Besides the army, navy, air force and police, Angolans can join a reserve militia force called the Organization of Popular Defense.

15 Companies

The 15 companies of men and women who marched Sunday were a far cry from the ragtag, ill-disciplined groups that arrived in Luanda in November, 1974.

Carrying AK-47 rifles and well turned out in new white gloves and Portuguese Army-style caps, they high-stepped past the reviewing stand, from which Mr. Neto and other members of the government and the Popular Movement watched.

The Cuban and Soviet military advisers who are helping the Angolan armed forces reorganize also were there.

The dress review displayed anti-aircraft guns, heavy mortars, T-54 tanks and the "Stalin's Organ" rocket launchers that helped the Popular Movement defeat its two rivals in the civil war. Three MIG-21s from Angola's Air Force flew over the parade.

Railroad Attacks Reported

LUSAKA, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Guerrillas opposing Angola's government are making nightly attacks along the 1,250-mile Benguela railroad linking Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic Ocean port of Lobito, railroad sources said today.

Ruling Party Taken to Task

Afrikaners Sharply Divided On Political, Cultural Future

(Continued from Page 1)

ship's schools. That requirement has since been rescinded.

The five newspapers urged, threatened and groaned in loud unison over the lethargy that has prevented the government from responding to appeals of both blacks and whites to introduce significant changes and to prevent any repetition of the mid-June violence.

Johannesburg's Transvaaler said that the time was past for "window-dressing, for gradual and evolutionary development." Beeld declared: "Without an appreciable increase in pace, the future looks desolate for the party and the country."

Die Berger of Cape Town issued a plea for black authority in black urban areas, now controlled by whites. Six months ago, such a plea would have been considered heresy against the National party. But the Soweto riots have made this an issue and rallied at least a degree of Afrikaner support for what would be a dramatic change in policy.

Last week, Sunday Rapport published a scathing editorial on government sluggishness in implementing a black home-ownership program. Africans now can only lease homes from the white-controlled boards that govern the black townships.

Die Vaderland pleaded with Afrikaners not to return to the "laager" (the defense encampments of early Boer settlers) during the impending party congresses and to realize that many aspects of apartheid were impossible to implement.

As the liberal, English-language Johannesburg Sunday Times said, "Something is on the boil in Afrikaner circles. If the government appears to be dangerously immobile in the present crisis, many of its most influential supporters are not."

Prof. Dreyer Kruger, an Afrikaner and psychology professor at Rhodes University, had an even gloomier outlook for the Afrikaner.

In a lecture published last weekend, Prof. Kruger said that the Afrikaner is "doomed to extinction. The Afrikaner has betrayed his own fatherland to insure his own survival—not as a volk [people] but as a ruler, the power group.

"Most white Afrikaans-speakers do not care a scrap for the welfare of black people," he said. And because survival of the Afrikaans culture has become so intertwined with continued political dominance, the Afrikaner stands to lose all, he said.

Since "blacks cannot really any longer look up to the white for protection or guidance," the professor asked: "Does the Afrikaner volk have the right to survive? Why should we survive?"

English-speaking observers say that the Afrikaner self-criticism is a "hopeful sign," since it is an accepted fact here that only action by the Afrikaners can bring a peaceful solution to South Africa's racial tension.

Kremlin Denies Change of Policy In Arms Building

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A leading Soviet commentator today rejected Western suggestions that Moscow was stepping up the pace of its strategic arms development.

Columnist Konstantin Georgiyev, a regular commentator on arms matters, wrote in the Communist party daily, Pravda, that there was no foundation for suggestions that present Soviet activity in the strategic arms field represented a change of policy.

He said that everything being done in the Soviet Union in that area completely and totally fitted into the framework of the 1972 strategic arms agreements between Moscow and Washington.

Mr. Georgiyev said that constant development was an essential feature of all strategic arms. U.S. defense chiefs had stressed this more than once, he said.

The commentary was apparently intended as a response to recent reports from Washington that the Soviet Union was installing new nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Beach Resort Bombed In Northern Ireland

PORTRUSH, Northern Ireland, Aug. 4 (AP).—Vacationers fled to the beaches of this packed seaside resort as bombs exploded last night in shops, restaurants, penny arcades and a club.

The police said they acted on a telephoned warning and cleared dozens of buildings before the explosions. Damage was extensive, but no one was injured in the three-hour series of nine explosions, which began at 8 p.m. There were nine blasts. A 10th bomb was defused, police said.

Soviet Embassy Asks To Talk to Korchnoi

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Soviet chess grand master Viktor Korchnoi, 45, who asked for asylum here last week, has been asked by the Soviet Embassy to submit to an interview, a Dutch government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the Foreign Ministry received a message from the Soviet Embassy requesting a meeting with Mr. Korchnoi, who yesterday received a permit to stay in the Netherlands at least six months. "We have passed on the message," he said.

Island to Get New Radar System

U.S. Seeks Self-Sufficient Taiwan Defense

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The administration is carrying out an arms-sales program intended to put Taiwan in a position to defend itself, without U.S. participation, against an attack from China.

In the recent budget presentation to Congress justifying such sales, the administration's objective was defined as "highest priority assigned to air defense and continued development of self-sufficiency." The phrase "self-sufficiency" is not used in connection with any other U.S. treaty ally in this presentation.

Since June, the administration has agreed to sell Taiwan a highly advanced radar air-defense system, to double its Hawk ground-to-air missiles and to increase its order of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180.

Officials acknowledged that the administration was trying not to draw attention to these moves and that the goal of self-sufficiency could have far-reaching implications on the future of U.S. relations with China.

Easier to Abrogate

In the long run, the arms sales may make it easier for the United States to abrogate its defense treaty with Taiwan, which Peking demands as a step toward normalizing relations with Washington. In the short run, however, the sales could cause Peking to charge the United States with bad faith by trying to establish, de facto, a permanent separation of Taiwan from China. This, in turn, could bring about a rupture in Chinese-U.S. relations.

Some administration experts felt the sales could, at least in part, account for recent indications that Peking seems to be hardening its position on how Taiwan is ultimately to be reunited with the mainland. According to authoritative diplomatic sources, Peking is now taking the stance that reunification can be accomplished only by military force.

In the administration's budget presentation, it was noted that "the threat of assault could increase over the next few years as a result of Peking's growing nuclear, air and naval capability."

According to U.S. military experts, the arms sales to Taiwan, expected to total more than $200 million, will substantially increase the island's ability to defend itself and make it possible for China to conquer it only at a high price.

$34-Million System

An important element of the program is the $34-million radar air-defense system sold by the Hughes Aircraft Corp. This system is linked to the jet interceptions and the Hawk missiles.

The price tag for the Hawk deal with the Raytheon Co. was $85 million. This includes the upgrading of Taiwan's existing battalion of 24 Hawk launchers and the sale of a new battalion of improved Hawks.

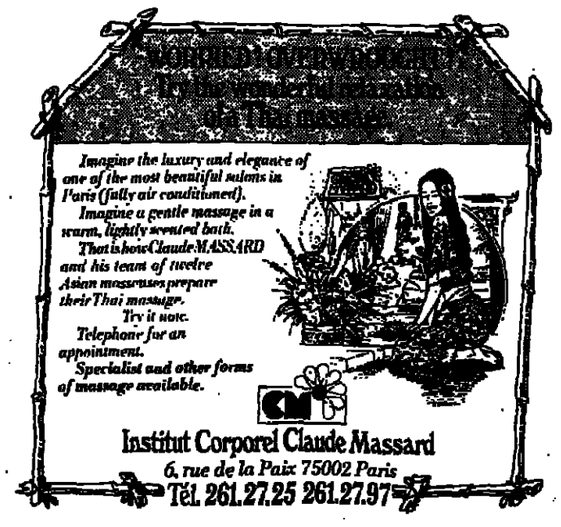
The contract with the Northrop Corp. for 60 F-5E interceptors was said by officials to total $95 million. This is in addition to the initial contract for 120 F-5Es, which amounted to $105 million. Under both contracts, Taiwan is licensed to produce and assemble parts of the aircraft in Taiwan. An official said that "at the end of this process, Taiwan ought to be in a position where they could begin producing aircraft on their own."

Taiwan already manufactures able to operate these new weapons systems with a minimum of training from U.S. personnel.

Officials also disclosed that there is another contract pending for advanced ship-to-ship missiles, but they would not provide details.

Taiwan already manufactures helicopters, but remains almost wholly dependent on the United States for spare parts and advanced weapons.

U.S. arms transfers to Taiwan totaled $196 million in fiscal year 1974, $215 million last year and $293 million this year. The estimates for the next fiscal year are for more than $200 million. The bulk each year has been in government-to-government cash sales.



ADVERTISEMENT

GEORGE V ..... FLASH

—The opening of the Nina Ricci's new boutique will coincide with the start of the Paris Fall season.

Monsieur Robert Ricci, who has spared nothing to ensure that everything will be of the highest quality, was ably counselled by the renowned interior decorator Alain Demachy, assisted by Madame Janine Janet.

The high point of the opening will be the marine grotto which has been built into the old Chase Bank 20-ton safe.

The fine jewelery created by Nina Ricci will be assimilated round black and red coral interspersed with madrepores.

—André Somier, the Director of the hotel, has just returned from a trip to the United States and, in agreement with Henri Manassero, Vice-President of the Pierre Hotel in New York, will organize three banquets; one for the Brotherhood of the Chevaliers des Tastevins d'Amérique, one for the Wine and Food Society, and one for the Good Food Journalists of New York and their friends.

—For some weeks now the Courtyard of the restaurant "Les Princes" of the George V has been a great success, particularly since the old awnings have been replaced by marvellous copper roofs similar to those that cover some of the finest Paris monuments.



United Press International.

...tie nominee Jimmy Carter wading into crowd of supporters at Manchester, N.H.

Says President Concentrates on Campaign

...rter Accuses Ford of Neglecting Office

Helen Dewar

...ESTER, N.H., Aug. 4 ...mmy Carter yesterday ...what he called the ...rd administration" of ... by "vetoes and not ...scandals and not stabil...tions and empty prom...d of progress and pros...

...accused President Ford ...ting the basic responsi... leadership" while chas...ex-movie actor around the country in search of convention delegates."

The Carter assault on the Republicans—staged in the state that gave him his first primary election victory six months ago—contrasted sharply with the low profile he has maintained at home in Plains, Ga., since accepting the Democratic presidential nomination July 15.

Aid to U.S. Families

Mr. Carter's remarks at a noontime rally here preceded his prepared speech on proposals to strengthen the American family. He charged that existing governmental policies are "anti-family" and urged a broad range of specific reforms as well as a pattern of decision-making on all levels that would include a "family impact analysis."

He called for a "pro-family" policy with a "comprehensive program of family planning" to discourage illegitimacy, encourage adoption and reduce abortions, for closer relations between families and schools, a national health care program, attention to the needs of single-parent families, changes in Social Security rules that prevent many elderly couples from marrying and nationwide day- care program along the lines advocated by his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota.

Mr. Carter said tax policies, the welfare system, urban renewal and even transfer and assignment policies of the armed forces must be reshaped with family stability in mind.

The candidate's comments on family planning, stressing alternatives to abortion and making no mention of contraceptives, appeared aimed at overcoming misgivings about him among Catholic voters.

In his speech, he announced that Joseph Califano jr., a Washington lawyer and a leading domestic adviser in the Johnson administration, would be joining his campaign to assist in developing family-strengthening policies.

Mr. Carter arrived here yesterday morning for the rally, which drew an audience of 1,500, and for a fund-raising meeting held to benefit the New Hampshire Democratic party. He planned to spend today in Washington for a meeting with his national campaign steering committee, press interviews and a dinner hosted by the House Democratic Study Group. He was to return home tonight. He has scheduled similar one or two-day forays out of Plains for each week this month.

Although his general election campaign is not scheduled to open formally until Labor Day, Mr. Carter's fighting words and style —which he likened to that of Harry Truman—appeared aimed at squelching charges that he is overconfidently coasting through the summer on his early lead in the opinion polls.

"To the extent that anyone thought we might sit on our lead and play cautious politics," said his press secretary, Jody Powell, "I think this [speech] would answer any questions."

Of the contest between President Ford and Ronald Reagan for the republican presidential nomination, Mr. Carter said: "In the last few month, we've seen an almost unbelievable spectacle in Washington—the President of the United States, deeply concerned about an ex-movie actor traveling all over the nation to get a handful of delegates here, a handful of delegates there."

While such campaigning is "OK,éé Mr. Carter added, the President has been "neglecting the basic responsibilities of leadership in governing the greatest nation on earth."

His reference to the "Nixon-Ford administration" was not new, but his continued use of the term signals an apparent attempt to emphasize the ling between the two Republican presidents. Mr. Carter also continued to use the word "scandal," although he has said he will not try to make the Nixon pardon an issue in the campaign.



United Press International.

Veneris and his mother at California reunion.

...ting Korean War Defector ...ds U.S. Innovative, Terrific

...HORNE, Calif., Aug. 4 ...James Veneris, 54, a pris... the Korean war who ...stay in China, likes the ...ive . . . terrific" United ...s has seen for the first ...27 years.

...ldn't believe it," he said ...terview here. "I think it's innovative, it's terrific. It's a technical revolution. I like it. It's, well, it's good."

Mr. Veneris is visiting his mother, Irene Veneris, 78, and his sisters, who live in the same neighborhood here. He plans also to visit friends in Pennsylvania before enjoying a "white Christmas" and then returning to his wife and six children in Tsinan, China.

"When I chose not to return to America, that did not mean I did not love the United States," he said. "I'm an American. I live in China. I love the Chinese people."

Two Marriages

He said he has had two marriages in China. His first wife died of tuberculosis and a friend introduced him to his second wife, Bay Shee-lung.

"It was love at first sight," he said. "She was the kind of woman I always wanted to marry."

Mr. Veneris, graying, wiry and talkative, reached into a stack of papers and pulled out a picture of himself and his wife, and another of their two children. There are four children by his wife's previous marriage.

"Look at them," he said, proudly. "That's what you get with an American and a Chinese."

Mr. Veneris said that he is not a Communist but that he agrees with China's policy toward the Soviet Union.

"The Russians are using detente as a smokescreen to rule the world," he said. He compared the Soviet Union with the Frankenstein monster in a movie he saw as a child.

'Really Scared'

"That movie really scared me," he said. "But all the people in the world will grab their torches and destroy the monster."

"I'm just an American and I say what I want. I want peace throughout the world, just like any American."

He said the Chinese people are very fond of former President Richard Nixon. "They felt pretty bad when he quit," he said. "The Chinese people judge all people this way—the merits overshadow the shortcomings.

"That's the way they look at me."

Mr. Veneris, occasionally explaining comments to his mother in Greek, said that he plans to send books and records to his home before he returns to China after Christmas.

"I want a white Christmas. And I love that song, 'White Christmas.' I've got to get that record before I go back."

...ocrats Kill ...o Oust Hays ...n Panel Post

...HINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT). ...ttempt to unseat Rep. ...ays, D-Ohio, as chairman ...ouse International Rela... ...bcommittee failed yester... ...n committee Democrats ...verwhelmingly to keep ...he post.

...the closed caucus of the ...ocrats on the committee, ... said that the only one ...ed against Rep. Hays was ...ichael Harrington, D- ...Rep. Harrington was the ... originally had sought to ... Ohio Democrat ousted. ...Harrington contended two ...go that Rep. Hays should ...ed of the chairmanship ...bcommittee "because the ...f power he allegedly com... ...nclude actions taken in ...acity."

...fter yesterday's caucus, ...omas Morgan, D-Pa., the ...ional Relations Com... ...hairman, said Rep. Har... ...had furnished no new in... ...n to back up his com...

Harrington's motion was ... by a voice vote, as was ... by Rep. Donald Fraser, ... that would have in... ...d Rep. Hays's activities ...subcommittee.

...unicipal Hospitals ...truck in N.Y.C.

...YORK, Aug. 4 (AP).— ...ork City's 16 municipal ...s were struck by a walk... ...8,000 nonprofessional em... ...today in a union protest ...layoffs. The city's 33 ...it private hospitals here ...for 11 days last month ...ge dispute.

...were some reports today ...or, sporadic violence at ...ines set up by the strikers ...s aides, dietary employees, ...ans, elevator operators, ...nce attendants and house... ...personnel. On a normal ... municipal hospitals ac... ...late more than 10,000 bed ... 4,000 emergency room

Plane Crash Kills Victor in U.S. Primary

Rep. Litton, D-Mo., Sought Senate Seat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP). —Rep. Jerry Litton climbed into a small plane in Chillicothe, Mo., last night for the short flight to Kansas City, hoping to celebrate his winning the nomination to a U.S. Senate seat.

The votes were still being counted when the plane crashed 20 minutes later, killing Rep. Litton, 39, his wife, Sharon, and their two children, Linda, 13, ann Scott, 12. The pilot and the pilot's son also died.

Today, with the vote count nearly completed, Rep. Litton had an unbeatable lead for the Democratic nomination to the Senate seat.

Rep. Litton defeated Rep. James Symington and former Gov. Warren Hearnes for the seat that is being vacated by Rep. Symington's father, Sen. Stuart Symington, 75, who is retiring.

Panel to Choose

The selection of a candidate to face state Attorney General John Danforth, a Republican who had only token primary opposition, now rests with the Missouri Democratic Central Committee.

Missouri voters also defeated a controversial proposal to allow limited aid for private schools.

In Michigan, another state in which there is a vacant Senate seat due to a retirement, Rep. Donald Riegle, who bolted the Republican party three years ago in what he said was dismay over President Nixon, won the Democratic nomination. In opinion polls, he had trailed Michigan Secretary of State Richard Austin, who was striving to become the first elected black Democratic senator.

The seat is being vacated by Sen. Philip Hart, who was first elected to the Senate in 1958.

Rep. Riegle will face Rep. Marvin Esch, who easily won the Republican nomination.

In Idaho, Rep. George Hansen, who had been fined $2,000 by a federal judge last year for failing to report campaign law violations, easily won renomination over two other Republicans. State Sen. Stan Kress, 32, a school superintendent and farmer, won the Democratic nomination.



AP.

Rep. Jerry Litton

Grab Bag Produces $130 Robbery

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Aug. 4 (AP).—Robert Greenway told police he was walking home last night when a man grabbed a bag out of his hands and fled. The bag contained a six-pack of beer and tomatoes.

A few minutes later, another man brought the bag back, Mr. Greenway, 62, said. "I saw what happened and I got your bag back," the man said, according to Mr. Greenway. "Now give me a reward."

Mr. Greenway said he offered the man 50 cents but the man complained it was not enough. The man then pulled out a gun and robbed him of $130. Mr. Greenway said.

Musk Ox Returns In Soviet North, Survived Winter

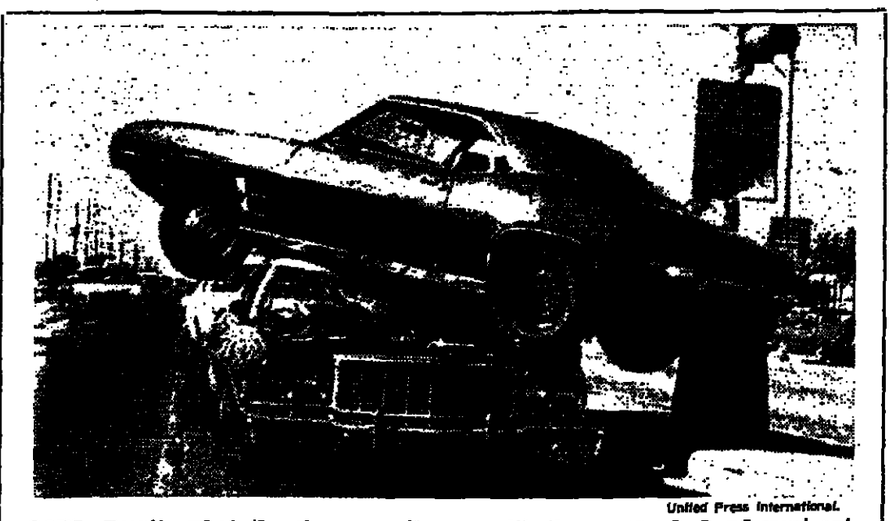
MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (UPI).—A musk ox given up for dead during the polar winter has been found alive, giving hope to scientists that they can repopulate the Soviet far north with the endangered species, Tass said yesterday.

The musk ox, one of a number given to the Soviet Union by the United States and Canada, escaped from his pen on Taimyr Peninsula almost a year ago, the Soviet news agency said.

The search for the creature stopped in late November, when the polar night set in, and scientists predicted he would fall victim to packs of wolves roaming the north or fail to find enough food in the region.

Instead, Tass said, the 2-year-old musk ox returned to his pen July 24, not only unharmed but heavier than when he escaped.

"His survival in the harsh Arctic climate vindicated the hopes of Soviet scientists that the ovibos could be acclimatized in the Soviet far north," Tass said.



United Press International.

OOPS—Despite what the sign says, the car with the upper, uh, hand went out of control, vaulted the concrete median strip and came to rest atop the one innocently parked on a Chicago street. No one was injured in the accident.

Toll After Legionnaires' Convention Is 22

Search On for Cause of Deadly U.S. Epidemic

By Stuart Auerbach

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 4 (WP).—Health officials here are searching for the cause of a mysterious disease that struck people who attended an American Legion convention in Philadelphia late last month.

The state and federal authorities listed 22 deaths and said 79 other persons had been hospitalized in an unusually fast-developing epidemic that came to light Sunday.

"The disease has not leveled off," said Dr. Leonard Bachman, Pennsylvania's secretary of health.

Moreover, for the first time there was mention of the possible spread of the disease beyond those connected with the July 21-24 convention that drew 10,000 Legionnaires and their families to Philadelphia.

New Jersey health official Dr Robert Altman said that six persons who had visited Philadelphia recently, including a truck driver who delivered food to a hotel shortly after the Legionnaires left, have been hospitalized with symptoms similar to those that affected the Legionnaires.

Peripheral Contact

Adding to the mystery, Pennsylvania health officials can find no spread of the disease to relatives or friends of the conventiongoers. Some victims had only peripheral contact with the convention, including the driver of a bus that carried a marching unit on a one-day trip to a Legion parade and a taxi driver who complained of being sick as he drove members of the veterans' organization around Philadelphia.

The disease struck with unusual suddenness and killed so swiftly that some died before the State Health Department knew of the outbreak. The conventiongoers began getting sick shortly after returning home from Philadelphia and the first victim died July 27, three days after the convention ended.

On Monday Pennsylvania Legion officers called health officials to report the unusually large number of dead and sick conventiongoers. At the same time, a doctor in Williamsport Pa., noted five patients in the hospital with the same symptoms—an extremely high fever, chills, muscle aches and breathing difficulties.

The cause of most of the deaths was a raging form of pneumonia in which a frothy, bloody fluid filled the spaces between air sacs in the lungs and prevented the victims from getting oxygen into the bloodstream.

Some victims were unable to provide enough oxygen from the lungs to the blood even though they were being treated in a tent with a close to 100-per-cent oxygen environment, said Dr. Robert Gens, director of the Pennsylvania Health Department's Bureau of Adult Health Services.

Doctors Amazed

"It's an amazing disease—people dying so quickly of interstitial pneumonia," he said.

"I don't think it has even been documented before that viral pneumonia caused so many deaths in such a short time," added Dr. Jay Satz, director of virology and immunology for the health department.

In an effort to determine the cause of the disease, samples of blood, throat washings and stools from 40 patients—including seven who died—were taken to the State Health Department laboratory in Philadelphia.

It will take until tomorrow afternoon at the earliest to identify the virus since viruses must be grown on living tissues and do not reproduce quickly, Dr. Satz said.

Other samples were sent to the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta.

While refusing to rule out other viruses or some other infectious agents, health officials here are focusing on the strong possibility that the disease is caused by some form of an influenza virus.

Swine Flu Is Suspect

Dr. Satz and Dr. William Parkin, chief epidemiologist for the health department, said they are concerned over the possibility that the disease was caused by the swine-flu virus, which was blamed for an epidemic among Army recruits in February at Fort Dix, N.J.

While laboratory technicians hunted for the cause of the disease, epidemiologists began trying to trace the spread of the illness.

"We're trying to find the common link," Dr. Parkin said. "What makes the group of people who got sick different from the people who did not?"

To do this, officials are contacting the families and the doctors of those who were stricken and the hospitals in which they were treated. They are collecting information on the sex, age and occupation of the victims; when they became ill, and what their symptoms were. The epidemiologists are checking hospital labs and looking at blood counts.

"Most of this hasn't shown anything yet," Dr. Parkin said. "It has tended to rule things out."

FBI Is Ordered To Release Files On 6 'Informers'

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered yesterday to release its files on six alleged informers who were identified by the Socialist Workers party.

Judge Thomas Griesa issued the order in Federal District Court in Manhattan at the request of Leonard Boudin, a lawyer for the party, which has filed suit against the bureau and other government agencies.

The judge ruled that the FBI must give the files to the party by Aug. 17 and that the only information that could be deleted would be the names of other informers who had not yet been identified.

The six who have been identified as informers were named by the party's lawyers in a court document as John Neal in Norman, Okla., from June, 1966, to March, 1975; Stephen Cooper in Indianapolis, from January, 1972, to April, 1973; John Hollowell in San Diego, for many years ending about 1973; James Nilson in Bloomington, Ind., during 1973, and Rodney Hertz in Washington, about 1967 or 1968.

The first file of an FBI informer that was turned over to the party involved Timothy Redfearn, identified as an informer in Denver, where he reportedly burglarized the party's offices on July 7.

Baader-Meinhof Trio Put Back in Solitary

STUTTGART, West Germany, Aug.4 (Reuters).—All three defendants in the Baader-Meinhof urban-guerrilla trial were put back in solitary confinement today because two of them beat up their prison warders.

The three were originally in solitary confinement for security reasons, but that was lifted in June after their leader, Ulrike Meinhof, hanged herself in her cell.

Red Carrier Off Ireland

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union's new aircraft carrier, the 40,000-ton Kiev, was reported off the west coast of Ireland today, apparently heading north to join the northern Soviet fleet.

Bishop to Ignore Any Ouster Order

SION, Switzerland, Aug. 4 (AP). —The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, 70, chief exponent of an anti-reformist movement inside the Roman Catholic Church, said in an interview published today that he will consider as "null and void" any order expelling him from the Church.

The French archbishop said he was saddened by the fact that Pope Paul VI had failed so far to grant him an audience.

The archbishop was suspended from his priestly functions on June 29 for continuing to ordain priests and run a traditionalist seminary at Econe near here in defiance of papal instructions.

Prelate Chides Catholics for Ignoring Poor

Camara Laments Inactivity of Faithful

By Janis Johnson

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (WP) —The gap between many Roman Catholics' profession of faith and their actions to implement their beliefs was criticized here yesterday at the 41st Eucharistic Congress by a Brazilian bishop who has been censured by his government for his activism on behalf of the needy.

"The great problem for the Church, and not only the Catholic denomination but all religions is that we have great, great statements, wonderful conclusions, but the problem is to apply them," said Archbishop Helder Camara of Recife-Olinda, Brazil.

Archbishop Camara, known as the apostle of the poor, and Mother Teresa, a missionary to the destitute in Calcutta, have become favorites with audiences here at a weeklong international meeting that is estimated to cost well over $1 million.

1 Million Expected

They both spoke at the Freedom and Justice Conference on the third day of the congress, which is expected to draw a million pilgrims for reflection on the meaning of holy communion.

Speaking about Latin America, but explaining that his message could be applied almost anywhere, Archbishop Camara said the church has "preached obedience, patience, acceptance of suffering in union with the sufferings of Christ: a great virtue indeed, but in the context in which these virtues were presented they played into the hands of the oppressors."

He denounced the activity of multinational corporations as a form of "colonialism" which the church has accepted—"consciously or unconsciously" allowing the rich to maintain their wealth at the cost of the poor. He also criticized the development of "a new Nazism" in the world as "among the most serious developments affecting poverty and misery."

Water Recedes, Toll Near 100 in Colorado Flood

LOVELAND, Colo., Aug. 4 (AP).—As flood waters receded and residents returned to shattered homes in Big Thompson Canyon, authorities stepped up security procedures today to prevent looting in the debris left by the flash flood. The confirmed death toll was almost 100.

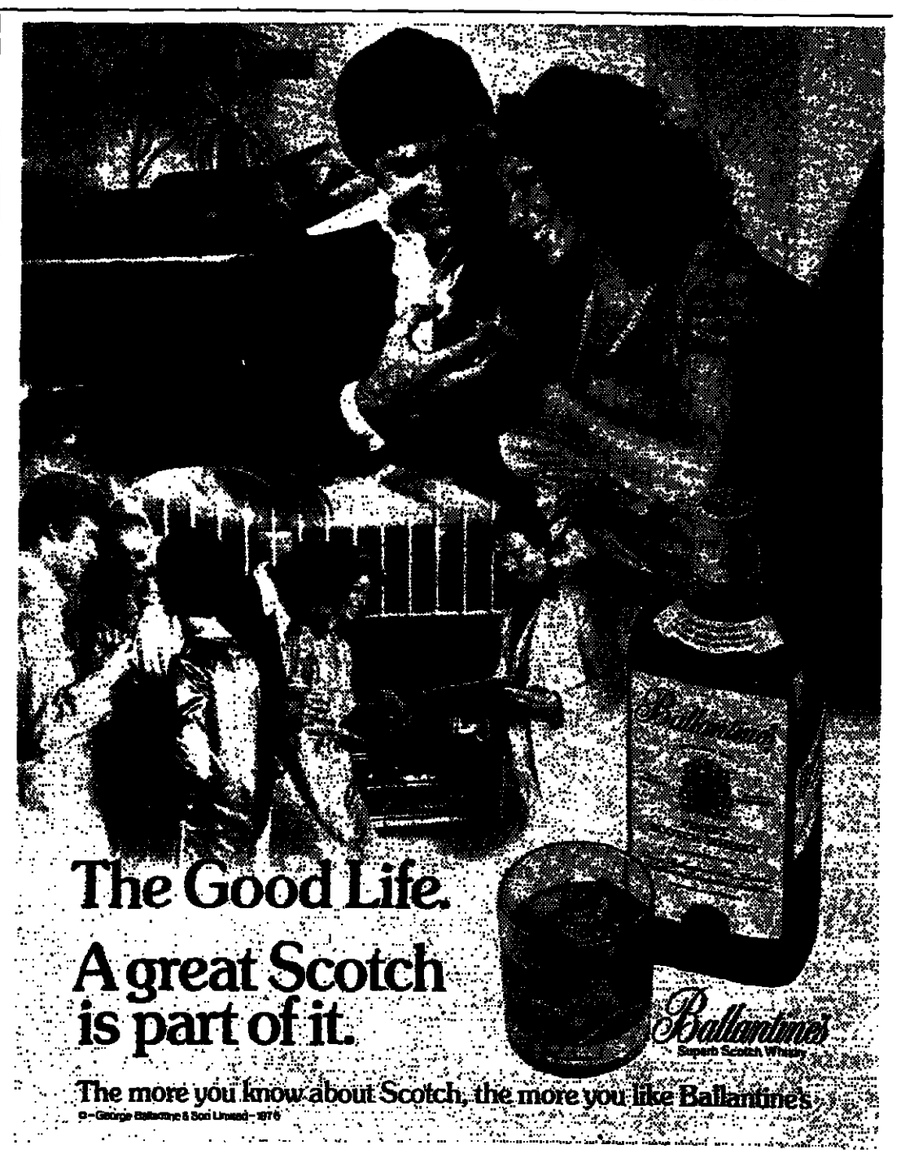
About 40 men were added to an estimated 60-man security force, patrolling the vacation area on foot, on horseback and in four-wheel-drive vehicles. Recovery teams also fanned out through the canyon to continue the task of digging out bodies.

Joe Ellis, of the Kibbey Funeral Home, which is responsible for all bodies brought out, said that 74 had been recovered and two dozen remained in the canyon.

Capt. Rich Hovey of the Larimer County Sheriff's Department dismissed suggestions of widespread looting, although three persons were arrested yesterday on suspicion. Gary Simms, a policeman at nearby Ford Collins, said the suspects had knives and rifles when arrested.

"If we can catch about 10 pilferers, put $15,000 bond on them and spread the word, looting won't be a problem," said Sheriff Robert Watson.

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Kurdish Stronghold in Iraq Now Showcase for Baghdad

By Thomas W. Lippman

GALATA, Iraq, Aug. 4 (WP). —For years, this town near the Iranian border in the rugged mountains of northeast Iraq was a stronghold of Kurdish rebel forces led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

Now it is something of a tourist attraction, where the Iraqi Army receives visitors brought by the Baghdad government to see how completely the Kurdish rebellion has been quelled and how the Iraqis finally have taken charge of a vital piece of their territory that they were once unable to penetrate.

In a remote valley a few miles outside of town, a 54-room house that Gen. Barzani built for himself when he was the leader of the rebellion has become a symbol of its collapse.

It is empty, save for an Iraqi Army outpost on the ground floor. "You can see what kind of leader Barzani was," the post commander tells visitors, "to build such a palace for himself while his people were struggling."

The Kurdish insurgency against the Baghdad regime ended when Iran suddenly withdrew its military support in March of last year. In the succeeding months the Iraqis have installed their troops on every road crossing, mountain ridge and border point in the northern region, deported or relocated thousands of dissident Kurds and put into effect a plan for limited regional autonomy that Gen. Barzani rejected.

Kurdistan has been subdued, if not tamed. Gen. Barzani is officially discredited as a "stooge of imperialism" who betrayed his people by fighting for personal reasons against a central government that offered the Kurds more autonomy than they have in any of the neighboring countries.

New political leaders, appointed by the Baghdad government, are proclaiming the Kurds' loyalty to Iraq. Resort towns in the mountain region are thronged with vacationers from Kuwait and southern Iraq enjoying the cool air and fresh spring water.

Kurdish exiles claim that fighting has flared anew in some areas but Iraqi Information Minister Tariq Aziz says that "nothing has happened."

It would be hard to overstate the importance that the Iraqi leadership attaches to the end of the rebellion among the Kurds, who constitute about 20 per cent of Iraq's estimated 12 million residents. It has been a major theme of speeches and meetings during the current two-week celebration of the anniversary of the 1968 coup that brought the Ba'ath Socialist party to power.

"The north is a vital area for Iraq and constitutes a vital part of Iraq's economic setup," planning Minister Adnan Hamdani said at a press conference. "The insurgency claimed a not small part of our development resources."

Several major industrial projects are now under way in Arbil, the regional capital. Schools, roads and electric power stations are under construction and, under the terms of a policy first laid out in 1970, the Kurds have a university, a radio station and Kurdish-language schools.

Iraq's three northeast provinces have been officially designated a Kurdish autonomous region, under the nominal rule of an 80-member appointed legislative council and a 14-member executive council.

The Kurds' official leader is now Hashim Akhrawi, a former minister of municipal affairs in the Baghdad government who is chairman of the executive council.

"My executive council is running things," he said. "We are running things, drawing our funds from the central bank . . . We are implementing the achievements of the Iraqi revolution."

While the Kurds apparently do have some administrative and cultural autonomy, they make no pretense of political independence from Baghdad. On the contrary, the constant theme is the political unity of Kurd and Arab.

"The Kurdish people consider themselves part of the Iraqi nation," Mr. Akhrawi said. "The Kurdish people have never imagined they were separate from this land and this authority. Every country has minority problems but, as far as good intentions go, we have made a start."

Portugal Red Congress

LISBON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Portugal's Communist party announced today that it will hold a national congress in November.



Associated Press.

TWENTY YEARS LATER—Murals dy street artists adorn these 16th-century houses in the center of Rome that were abandoned 20 years ago when they were scheduled for demolition because of their neglected state. Groups, including the painters, now want the buildings restored for use as cultural centers.

Bigeard Resigns No. 2 Position in French Defense

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—Deputy Defense Secretary Gen. Marcel Bigeard unexpectedly announced his resignation today, 18 months after his appointment by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Government spokesman Andre Rossi, apparently surprised by Gen. Bigeard's announcement, said he had no comment.

Gen. Bigeard, 60, a tough paratrooper veteran of France's colonial wars in Vietnam and Algeria, said he owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing but considered his task to have come to an end with immediate effect. He gave no direct explanation for his resignation.

One of the French Army's few four-star generals to have risen from the ranks, Gen. Bigeard was appointed to the Cabinet-rank post early last year to revive the morale and fighting efficiency of France's 620,000-man armed forces, including about 250,000 conscripts.

Despite vigorous protests from the Communist and Socialist parties, he effectively crushed moves to form "soldiers' committees" to press for better pay and living conditions for the troops while quietly giving in to some of the committees' demands.

Water-Ban Reminder

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Embassy was reprimanded yesterday for breaking a ban on watering gardens and lawns in drought-stricken London.

As State Monopoly Flounders

'Free' Radio Stations Flourishing in Italy

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Aug. 4 (WP).—On a recent night, long after the programs of Italy's state-controlled radio and television network went off the air, a group of young men sat at an outdoor café here listening to the sultry voice of a woman announcer describe over FM radio her scanty bedtime attire.

From Naples to Milan, where cable-TV watchers are treated to a nightly striptease, late-night radio listeners can choose between pop music or debates on major social and political problems like abortion, the school system and the role of the Communists.

A relative novelty in Italy, where the public radio and television network, RAI, has had a monopoly over the air waves for the last 24 years, the 600-odd so-called "free" radios that have sprung up around the country are providing Italian audiences with a greater program selection.

The bane of RAI's existence since a 1974 court ruling sanctioned private transmissions of local cable-TV stations and reception of foreign networks with the purchase of a special antenna, the growth of private radio and television stations now seems likely to jeopardize the monopoly's survival.

Court's Ruling

After years of crisis that produced a controversial reform bill, RAI officials were stunned to learn of a recent 11-to-2 decision by the Supreme Court that local air waves are open to everyone.

RAI's president, Beniamino Finocchairo, condemned the decision as a "farce" and "buffoonery." He said in an interview that it "has opened the way to chaos." The ruling, not yet published in full, may be revolutionary in its impact.

"Although the court's decision refers specifically only to local transmissions and preserves RAI's exclusive right to broadcast nationally, it is nevertheless a severe blow to the monopoly," said Giorgio Bogi, a deputy of the small centrist Republican party and a member of the 40-man parliamentary watchdog commission that supervises the publicly owned corporations' programming.

"In fact," he added, "it could mean the end of the monopoly unless the competition of the new stations forces a real shakeup from within."

Two years ago, in its earlier ruling regarding the air waves, the Supreme Court said the monopoly would remain constitutionally defensible only if certain conditions involving impartiality, objectivity, completeness of information and the right of access—which, it said, did not then exist—were met.

Boost For Bill

This was a major factor in hastening the passage of a reform bill designed to correct the defects of the monopoly, which has been notorious for censorship and a lack of objectivity.

According to a former RAI official, the tendency was "to think of news as propaganda rather than information." Touchy subjects such as divorce, abortion and political corruption were played down or ignored. According to critic Italo Moscati, censorship was built into the monopoly's structure, with Italy's governing parties bargaining for broadcasts as well as personnel.

During almost 15 years of center-left governments, the hiring policy at RAI, according to a popular joke, was proportional: "two Christian Democrats, one Socialist and someone who is professionally qualified."

The bill called for reorganization of the country's two national television channels and three nationwide radio stations as well as for greater decentralization.

"The idea was to promote freedom of information and provide greater access," said Mr. Govi, but after two years of bickering the only result is slightly better news programs produced by two competing RAI TV stations, a "Catholic" network run primarily by the ruling Christian Democrats and a "lay" network controlled primarily by the Socialists.

While RAI officials were busy discussing how to implement the reform, independent radio stations began FM broadcasts of music, local news, advertising, talk shows and sometimes political propaganda.

Mobil Oil Denies Misstep in Africa

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (Reuters). —The Mobil Oil Corp. said yesterday that its investigation into alleged petroleum sales to Rhodesia had found "no evidence whatsever of any violation by Mobil Oil Corp. or its employees of the U.S. regulations on trade with Rhodesia."

The company's statement reported that the investigation was virutally completed, but it said that local laws and policies in Rhodesia and South Africa made it difficult for the company to obtain some information in those countries.

It has been alleged that some of Mobil's subsidiaries contrived to sell petroleum products to Rhodesia in violation of U.S. regulations. The Treasury Department said Monday that it also is investigating the allegations.

Belgian Jet Crashes

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AP).—A Belgian Air Force Lockheed F-104G Starfighter crashed yesterday near Thuin, close to the French border, killing its pilot, the Armed Forces Information Center announced.

Italian Priest, Backer of Reds, Is Defrocked

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 4 (AP). —The Rev. Giovanni Franzoni, a dissident priest who had announced he was giving his support to the Communist party in the recent Italian elections, has been defrocked, the Vatican reported today.

A communiqué said that Pope Paul VI had approved the recommendation to defrock Father Franzoni put forth by the Pontiff's vicar for Rome, Ugo Cardinal Poletti.

Father Franzoni had been the abbot of St. Paul's Outside the Walls, one of Rome's four major basilicas. He quit in 1973 to live among the city's poor and to take part in political rallies and labor demonstrations.

The 48-year-old dissident had declared a week before the election in June that "I want to give my adhesion to the Italian Communist party not only on the ballot—which is only an episode—but also as far as my everyday political militancy is concerned."

Cardinal Poletti had accused Father Franzoni of an "erroneous, ungenerous and irreverent criticism of the Pope, the bishops and the church's institutions" and of spreading "the seeds of dissent, controversy and error."

Obituary

Lord Thomson of Fleet, 82, Headed Newspaper Empire

LONDON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Lord Thomson of Fleet, 82, the Canadian-born banker's son who built a vast and influential publishing empire crowned by The Times and The Sunday Times of London, died today at Wellington Hospital.

Lord Thomson, chairman of the Thomson Organization, was admitted to the hospital a month ago for a chest infection following a cold and a severe stroke. His body is scheduled to be taken to Toronto for burial.

Lord Goodman, the retiring chairman of the Newspaper Publishers Association, paid tribute to "this remarkable man."

"He exemplified in many ways the best qualities of newspaper proprietorship, a concern for quality the willingness to leave total freedom to his editors and a business genius that gave employment to many thousands of people."

Lauded in Editorial

The Times, in an editorial to be published tomorrow, said: "Roy Thomson's business career was certainly one of the most extraordinary of modern times. He started life in Canada with no advantage except the strong home background provided by a determined and resourceful mother. Unlike most successful businessmen he had made only limited progress by the time he was 40.

"Between the ages of 40 and 60 he built up a great newspaper business in Canada, which he continued to expand by acquisitions both in Canada and the United States. In his 60s and 70s he built up a quite new business in Britain and in his late 70s and early 80s he added to that business an oil enterprise on a major scale.

"He was obviously in his own field a genius," the newspaper said. "The business achievement cannot quite be paralleled and is unlikely ever to be paralleled."

Known throughout the business and publishing world as "Roy," Lord Thomson built an empire of 148 newspapers and 138 magazines and also had sizeable interests in radio, television and publishing companies.

Shrewd and Aggressive

The value of his business—which includes journals in Canada, the United States, East, West and Central Africa, Asia and the West Indies—has been estimated at at least $180 mi His personal fortune was mated at at least $180 mi His personal fortune was mated at more than $36 mi

Lord Thomson was neith journalist nor a politician b shrewd, aggressive busines who had few pretensions a his goals. He spoke blun sometimes to the dismay o family and colleagues.

"I am in business to m money, and I buy more n papers to make more mone buy more newspapers," he said. "I have all the Rolls Ro I can use. I don't smoke. I d very little. And it's years I gave a mink coat to an but a member of my own fan

In "Who's Who" he listed recreations as "who-dunnits balance sheets . . ."

'License to Print Money'

He once said that a stat commercial television was equivalent of "having a lic to print money." Asked the s of his success, Lord Thom said: "No leisure, no plea just work."

"My favorite music," he said cheerfully, "is the soun radio commercials at $10 a wh Shortly after making his Ba base in Edinburgh, where bought the newspaper The S man, Lord Thomson said:

"There must be somet wrong with this country a fellow like me can make m so quick."

At first appearance, he disconcertingly gruff, candid, bling with enthusiasm and w unpretentious. Beyond this, ever, Lord Thomson had a r sharp business mind, a sh psychological sense and a ling talent for making wi gambles.

"In his everyday life, as i business life, he was an origi said The Times of London in full-page obituary in tomor editions. "The English are a conscious race; perhaps on the reasons why they too him was that he was supre unselfconscious. Dr. Johnson of Burke that you had onl stand under a shed with sheltering from the rain, to prehend that he was no ordi man. The same might be sa Roy Thomson."

—by BERNARD WEINR



Keyst

Lord Thomson of Fle

Texas Millionaire Held in 2 Killings At Wife's Estate

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 4 (AP).—Oil-industry millionaire T. Cullen Davis, 42, was jailed yesterday in lieu of $80,000 bond, charged with two counts of murder and two of attempted murder after an early-morning series of shootings at a mansion where his estranged wife was living.

Mr. Davis's wife, Priscilla, often seen with a former Texas Christian University basketball star, Stan Farr, said the gunman "put on a black wig . . . and went wild" when the shootings occurred about 12:30 a.m. at the 140-acre estate.

Police identified the dead as Mr. Farr, 30, and Andrea Lee Wilburn, 12, Mrs. Davis's daughter by a previous marriage. Wounded were Mrs. Davis, 35, and Gus Gavrel jr., 21. Mrs. Davis, with a bullet wound in the chest, was in serious condition in a hospital. Mr. Gavrel was in critical condition, shot once in the ribs.

Mr. Davis, scion of a wealthy industrial family, was arrested across town. Peace Justice W. W. Matthews set bond and ordered him to undergo a psychiatric examination.

Mrs. Davis filed a suit for divorce from her husband in July, 1974, but the proceedings have been stalled over a property settlement. Mr. Davis is president of Stratoflex, Inc., makers of oilfield equipment fittings. The couple married eight years ago.

Giscard Saves Convict

PARIS, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today commuted the death sentence of convicted murderer Moussa Benzahra to life imprisonment less than a week after he allowed a convicted child murderer to be executed.

Now Greek Vessel Seeks Aegean Oil

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Greek government has sent its own military oceanographic ship into the northern Aegean Sea to counter the presence of a Turkish ship surveying for oil in the disputed area.

Officials said the 1,300-ton Nautilus, equipped with electronic equipment for oceanographic soundings and exploration, was in the northern Aegean.

The officials would not disclose the ship's course but indicated it would stay within range of the Turkish ship Seismic I, which sailed into the Aegean last week despite strong objections from the Greek government.

Russia Protests Alleged CIA Bid To Recruit Aide

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—U.S. Embassy confirmed to that it had received a writ protest from the Soviet Un over an alleged attempt by U.S. intelligence agents in York City to recruit a So diplomat.

The protest, delivered in formal note, was given to embassy official last Thurs No U.S. reply to the Soviet Un has been made through the bassy, a spokesman said.

A Moscow weekly, Litera naya Gazeta, claimed this w that two CIA operative proached Oleg Kharchenko second secretary in the So mission to the United Nati on July 16.

It said they offered to give Soviet diplomat information t would assure him a brilli career in return for data on Soviet Union's real attit toward détente.

Mr. Kharchenko reported approach to his superiors, weekly said, and returned to Soviet Union July 18.

West Is Studying Berlin Warning

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (Reuters Britain, France and the Uni States indicated today that W Berlin will be represented in European Parliament when t body becomes directly elected.

The Soviet Union warned three Western allies yester that participation by West Ber in elections to the European P liament would be a "gross vio tion" of the 1971 four-pow agreement on the city.

A Western spokesman s that Britain, France and the U ted States were carefully exam ing the Soviet statement with view to making a formal reply

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West German Catholic Church Seen Taking Stand Against Schmidt and Party Over Abortion

By Craig R. Whitney

COGNE, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Julius Cardinal Doepfner, ritual leader of 27 million Catholics, died in Munich art attack July 24; a cen- gulf between his church Social Democratic party, heads the governing coali- West Germany, seemed to close in an outpouring onal condolence.

liberal cardinal had tried ate the hostility between tholic hierarchy and the ate" after Willy Brandt n to power in 1969. But nd he failed. In this par- ary election year, the is again approaching a of outright opposition to lor Helmut Schmidt's So- mocrats because of an n-reform law that the fought bitterly.

The new West German primate is Josef Cardinal Hoffner, the 69-year-old archbishop of Cologne, who is considered more conservative than Cardinal Doepfner. So far, he has said nothing about the elections but he and his church will be key factors in it.

But the opposition Christian Democratic party, under its Catholic chairman, Helmut Kohl, will have the blessing of the Catholic hierarchy, according to informed churchmen. Mr. Kohl has a good chance of beating Mr. Schmidt in the Oct. 3 elections, according to public opinion polls.

Although the 28.2 million West German Protestants slightly outnumber Catholics, their Evangelical Church will not come out for either candidate, its high officials say. However, the authority of the Catholic Church on political matters is unquestioned.

This is a nation that was racked by religious strife in the Thirty Years' War of the 17th century and split in the 19th-century Kulturkampf between the Catholic minority and the Protestant rulers of Prussia. The Catholic clergy and the Social Democrats have been at odds since the 19th-century days when the party professed Marxism and atheism.

In the early years after World War II, the Catholic bishops' instructions to the faithful to vote for the newly formed Christian Democratic Union as the alternative to "Socialism" helped lead the party and Konrad Adenauer to power in 1949.

The church formed a Catholic workers' movement to try to counteract "Socialist" influence on the working class. Its spiritual leader in West Germany's biggest Catholic diocese here in Cologne, the Rev. Heinrich Dannbeck, said that "it's rare to find a member of the movement who isn't also a Christian Democratic voter."

But, he went on, "we had 30,000 members in the 1950s and today we have only 11,000. We've grown more tolerant—if a member admits he's a Social Democrat, we don't expel him."

Family Troubles

In the industrial Ruhr Karl Neuaius, a Catholic union leader in the steelmaking town of Witten, admitted not long ago that he was a Social Democrat and that it had caused trouble with his relatives.

"I've never shied away from saying what I believe in," he said, "but what fights we've had in the family! In every church before elections, which are always on Sunday in this country, the priest would read the bishop's pastoral letter and it usually said, 'vote Christian,' and the only party with 'Christian' in its name, of course, is the Christian Democratic Union. My family always voted as the priest told them to."

"Beyond what the hierarchy tells voters to do, the question in a secular society is how much latent influence religious values have in the way people vote," said Hermann Kalinna, a Protestant church counselor in Bonn.

Historically, the Christian Democrats have done best in the most heavily Catholic, southern parts of West Germany—Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. The Social Democrats' strength has been concentrated in the still-Protestant northern half of the country.

Germans south of the Catholic-Protestant dividing line, running roughly along the Rhine and Main rivers, speak, eat, and drink differently from Protestant northerners.

The south German Catholics are plain but not ascetic, cautious and not reform-minded, anxious to preserve their world.

Cardinal Doepfner's moves toward "equidistance" from both major political parties lasted only until the Social Democrats began to reform a 100-year-old ban on abortions in 1971.

The Catholic Church succeeded in preventing full liberalization of abortion laws. The West German Supreme Court ruled last year that an unborn child had a constitutional right "to life and to inviolability of his person."

The modified law that the Social Democrats and their Free Democratic coalition partners put into effect June 21 permits abortion only in emergencies, in case of pregnancy as a result of rape, or in case the fetus appeared to be malformed. The Christian Democrats voted against the law as well.

Last May, Cardinal Doepfner said: "This law shakes the very foundation of our democracy—it destroys moral consciousness and makes society inhuman."

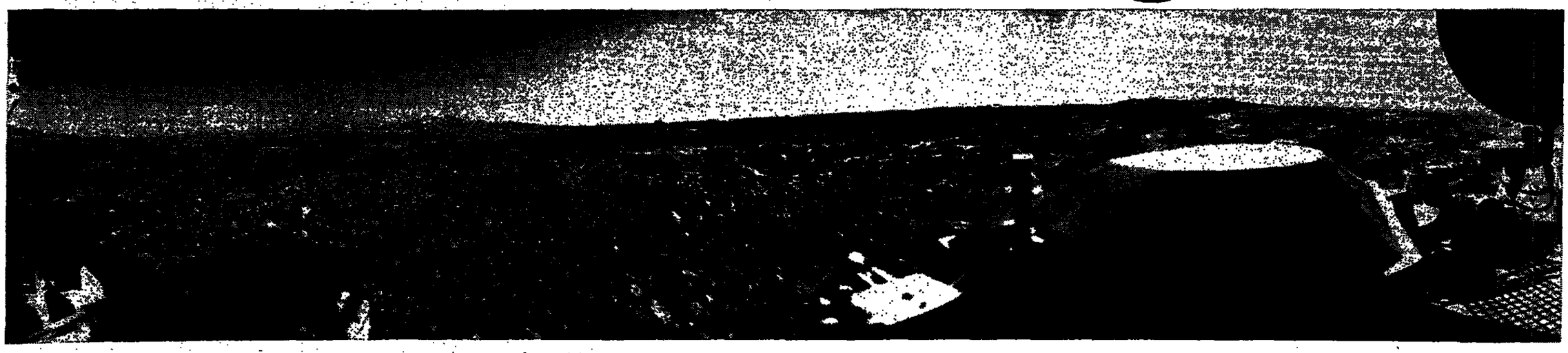
Father Dannbeck said: "I'm pretty certain that this year the bishops will recommend 'voting Christian,' as they have in the past—the ideological lines between the parties have hardened." Asked which Catholics actually follow the bishops' advice on political matters, he replied, "Only those who attend mass regularly." He conceded that their number had fallen off sharply in recent years.

The Christian Democrats are still far from a purely Catholic party. Protestant churchmen estimate that 60 per cent of the party's supporters are Catholic, the rest Protestant.

Surprisingly, the churches themselves and their privileged position in West German society are not shaping up as issues in this year's election campaign. Chancellor Schmidt is running openly as a Protestant layman but he said at a Catholic conference in Hamburg, a few weeks ago:

"If the church's views on abortion had been binding on the 90 per cent of citizens who pay church taxes, we wouldn't have had to take on the whole problem of reforming the law."

Viking lands. 5:12:07a.m., P.D.T., July 20, 1976: a new age of discovery begins.



In an achievement unequalled in space exploration history, America has made the first successful landing on Mars.

We have begun now to get answers to questions man has been asking for centuries. Is there life on another planet? Is our existence a precious quirk of the universe? Or is it commonplace?

The Viking lander is a package of exquisite scientific equipment that has told us, within its first hours on Mars, more about that planet than we have ever known before.

Martin Marietta is the principal industrial contractor for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on Project Viking, and is proud to be among the many outstanding organizations and individuals who have brought us all to this moment.

We stand on the threshold of a new understanding of ourselves and the universe.

The prospects are exhilarating.

MARTIN MARIETTA

The Mars Exploration is under the direction of James S. Martin, Jr., Viking Project Manager, of NASA's Langley Research Center. A. Thomas Young, also of NASA Langley, is the Mission Director of the Viking Flight Team.

Orbiter development was directed by Henry W. Norris of Jet Propulsion Laboratories. Lander development was directed by Walter O. Lowrie of Martin Marietta Aerospace. The Science Steering Committee is chaired by Dr. Gerald A. Soffen of the Langley Research Center. Other principal individuals and organizations in the outstanding team of engineering, technical and scientific experts are:

LANDER
NASA
Langley Research Center
Viking Program Management
Martin Marietta Aerospace
Viking Integrating Contractor
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Elliott C. Levinthal, Stanford University
Sidney Liebes, Jr., Stanford University
Elliott C. Morris, U.S. Geological Survey, Flagstaff
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Inorganic Chemical
Priestley Toulmin, III, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston
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Klaus Keil, University of New Mexico
Henry J. Rose, U.S. Geological Survey, Reston
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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 6— Thursday, August 5, 1976 *

The Next Olympics

The Olympic Games have been a glorious occasion, and a distressing one. Like many of you, we were attached to the television set in recent days for far more time than is really tolerable. We have rejoiced with the triumphant and commiserated with the disappointed. The games of the XXI Olympiad have been a consuming passion.

But hanging over these games is the troubling thought that, unless some major changes are made, there may never be a XXII Olympiad.

Most governments look on the Olympics as an irresistible opportunity for political public relations. It is not realistic to tell the Olympic managers to keep politics out of it. Training world-class athletes is expensive and in a great many countries the bills are paid by governments that regard sports as a serious political matter. They are aiming their messages at that large majority of the human race that does not pay much attention to diplomacy but follows sports obsessively. Television and satellite transmission have enormously expanded this audience. As a method of advertising nationhood, sports is certainly less expensive than most of history's other devices—parading battleships through world ports, for example. But ways must be found to discourage episodes like Canada's campaign against Taiwan, the Africans' boycott of New Zealand, and the Soviet political exploitation of the defection of one of their athletes. A much greater effort is going to have to be made to define the respective roles, rights and responsibilities of all the principals—the host government, the International Olympic Committee, the individual contestants, and the governments of the nations that these contestants represent.

* * *

The radical solution would be the abolition of national teams altogether, turning the affair into an invitational meet of the world's finest athletes. But without national flags and anthems there would be far less support from governments or even from private contributors. That would mean less money for training and coaching, resulting in less brilliant performance and fewer world's records.

There is another possibility, less drastic and more inviting. The IOC has a great potential lever in its choice of sites. We suggested earlier a permanent neutral site in Switzerland, or perhaps Scandinavia. Alternatively, the site could be rotated regularly among three recent sites and the next one—Tokyo, Munich, Montreal and Moscow. The ferocious costs of building Olympic facilities have already eliminated three-fourths of the world's countries from the bidding. But for those who already have the facilities, the games are a financial bonanza. In return, the host government could properly be required to take an iron pledge to admit anyone recognized by the IOC. A violator would be punished by losing its next turn.

At the same time, the IOC needs to reconsider its decision to bar athletes whose governments are boycotting the games. Some of these countries are capable of preventing athletes from leaving home; that violation of rights is beyond the IOC's power to remedy. But there was a runner from Guyana who wanted to go to Montreal, and the IOC refused to let him into the race. If an athlete's government is boycotting the games, that athlete ought to be permitted to compete as an individual under the Olympic flag.

* * *

Finally, the distinction between amateur and professional competitors has been eroded to invisibility. Nearly all of the Eastern Europeans are full-time athletes. There was the Finn who ran a victory lap around the track, waving over his head the shoes whose manufacturer subsidizes him. Coming closer to home, there is the U.S. high jumper who is "market research manager" for another athletic shoe manufacturer, whose product he wears. There are U.S. servicemen who are just as much full-time competitors as their Soviet counterparts, and there are students on athletic scholarships whose status is hardly distinguishable from the East Germans. Abandoning the fiction of amateur standing would serve a laudable purpose in divesting the games of an inordinate burden of hypocrisy and fakery. Few of the Olympic sports would be much affected. No doubt there are exceptions—of which soccer is probably the most notable. But things have arrived at a point at which it would be better to declare the whole competition open and be done with it.

All of us who watched owe several rounds of thanks: To the Canadian Olympic organizers, for their skillful preparations of this gigantic affair and their superior management of it. To the city of Montreal, as always a generous host. Above all, to the athletes whose names and faces we did not learn to recognize—those who did not take home medals, but whose fine performances forced the pace for the winners. If you were to set out with a torch to look for the example of the Olympic spirit, you might well find it in the runner or swimmer who, after six months' hard training, came within a hair's breadth of a new world's record—but placed fourth in a close race in which three medals were awarded.

Much more has gone right in these games than has gone wrong. The Olympic tradition has demonstrated itself once again to be very much worth preserving and protecting. That is why it is necessary to begin thinking now about the Olympiads to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Revolution Derailed

For a long time the military leaders in Peru who overthrew an elected government in 1968 seemed to be something new under the South American sun. They had seized power not to buttress the country's traditional oligarchy but to destroy its economic power. They set out to gain control over Peru's resources and basic industries from foreign—mostly U.S.—owners and to build a cooperative, Socialist society.

Peru's revolution generated admiration beyon the Americas, even among those who in other circumstances would have deplored the harshness with which the generals silenced opposition or the slipshod manner in which many reforms were carried out. Peru replaced Castro's Cuba as a model for developing nations, and the generals relished their role as Third World leaders who had defied Uncle Sam.

Those heady days are over. Last year moderates in the military leadership threw out the impetuous Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado as President. Last month his successor, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, fired most of the remaining radicals in the Cabinet, including the Premier, Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado. Peru's revolution, like others in Latin America, has brought the country to an economic brink, a devalued currency and dwindling foreign exchange reserves.

To obtain new credits of more than $200 million, desperately needed to make repayments on a $3.7-billion foreign debt, Peru has accepted a surveillance over its economy by a group of private U.S. banks that would have been unthinkable in the chauvinistic phase of the revolution. Morales is having to pay the economic—and political—price for Velasco's excesses and for the failures of many reform programs.

Only those immune to the ideals that inspired the revolution will rejoice at its derailment. For developing countries the example of Peru holds a lesson—of generals forgetting the merits of gradualism and consolidation, succumbing to the lure of reckless public spending, and ignoring the uses of constructive criticism.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spanish Amnesty

Spain buries the symbols of the Franco regime one after the other and progressively disintegrates in the process the legal and police fortress which over the past 37 years has barred the way to democracy beyond the Pyrenees . . . Several mortgages nevertheless remain to be lifted by the King and by his government before the dark heritage of the Civil War is totally liquidated. The first one evidently concerns the legalization of the Communist party . . . Pending an inevitable eventual legalization, Mr. Carrillo is already recognized *de facto* by public opinion. The second mortgage concerns sections of wall of the Franco fortress that are still standing and the last nostalgias . . . within the police, the civil service and the army. Despite the recent reform of the criminal code, it remains legally possible to jail the authors of offenses just like those which have just been amnestied, especially the militants of parties judged "totalitarian." Any amnesty, even a large one, would lose much of its significance if mass arrests on the occasion of demonstrations were to proliferate again in the future.

But it is after all on a last point, that of legitimacy, that the new regime will find it the most difficult to disassociate itself from the past. Chosen by Franco, installed on the throne by him, Juan Carlos won't be able to elude the ever recurrent question: "Who made you king?" so long as he has not accepted and faced the ordeal of elections.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

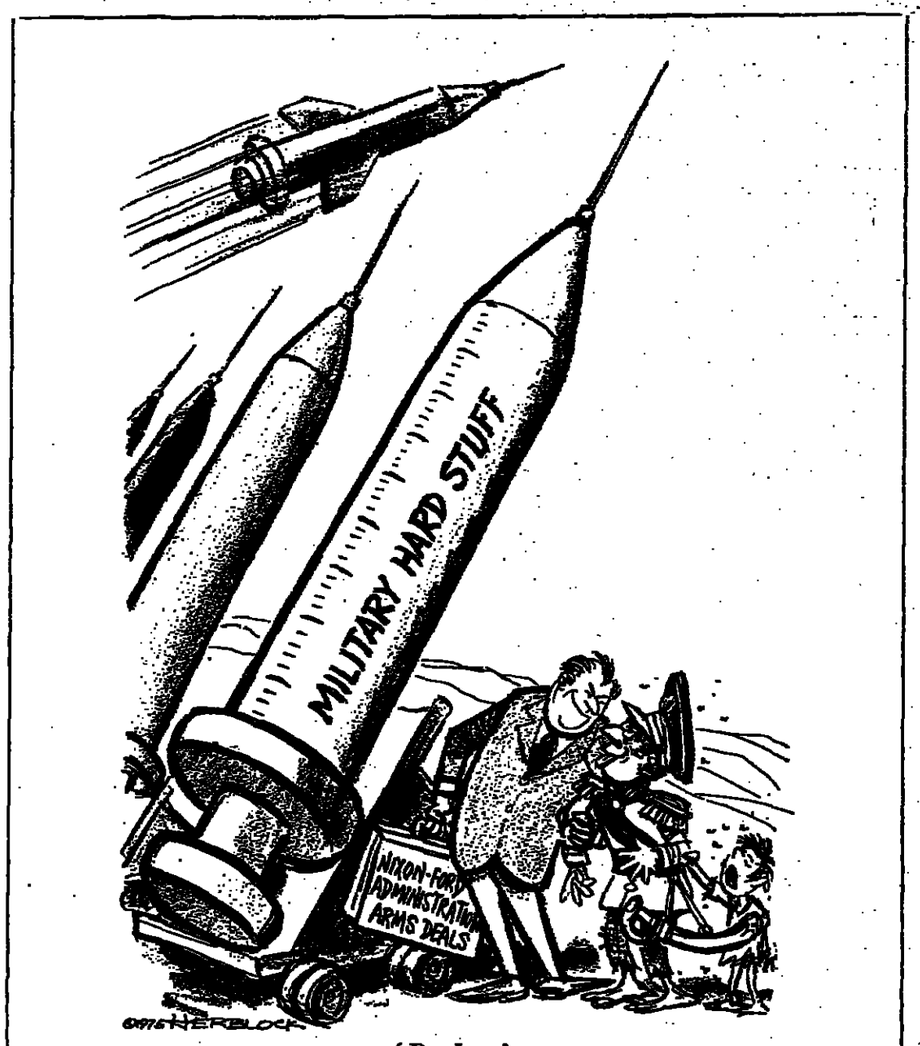
August 5, 1901

CHICAGO.—There is no doubt that fruit is good for the health and one in particular is very good. No statistics can do justice to the yield, monetary value or dietetic worth of the American apple. As the strawberry is the best berry, so the apple, in spite of the part it played in Adam's fall, is the best fruit known to man. It is the king of American fruits.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1926

PARIS.—When Florence Mills and her all-colored company leave the Champs Elysées music hall and the Ambassadors next month, she will appear at the Kit-Kat Club in London, prior to her return to the United States. Miss Mills is a very serious person, especially when it comes to her art. She is never satisfied with herself and is always trying to improve, even learning songs in French.



'Pusher.'

Kremlin Spins Its Wheels

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The Kremlin seems to be having second thoughts about the place of the private car in the Soviet Union. The rapid growth in numbers evident in the last five years is being slowed down. Questions are again being raised in Moscow, as they were during the Khrushchev regime, about the compatibility of private car ownership with the Soviet system. But even the Kremlin has to reckon with the pressure from aspiring owners, because they form the elite whose political loyalty it needs.

The great spurt in Soviet automobile production began after the fall of Khrushchev, who insisted that extensive taxi-pools and car-rental facilities would be more in keeping with the Soviet way of life than capitalist-type car ownership by individuals. But Khrushchev's successors took the contrary view. They wanted the managerial class to work harder, and held out to it the prospect of car ownership as a reward. The same reward was available to the political elite, the officials who rule the country, in Moscow as well as in the most remote localities.

Ride the Buses

Was it right, Premier Alexei Kosygin asked after Khrushchev's fall, to deny the use of cars to industrial executives? Some people had maintained, he recalled, that the Soviet Union needed no large-scale car production. "Everyone was expected to ride buses," he said, and promptly proceeded to sign the contract with Fiat for the building of the Soviet Union's largest automobile plant.

Between 1970 and 1975, Soviet car output nearly quadrupled, from 352,000 to 1.2 million last year. But during the current five-year plan, ending in 1980, car production is to increase by no more than 3 per cent a year. Reports from Moscow suggest that, with car exports due to rise by 35 per cent during the five-year period, the numbers of cars available for the domestic market may be less in the future than it is now. A comprehensive study of Soviet attitudes to the private car in the current issue of Survey, the journal of East-West studies, estimates that by 1980 the level of car ownership in the Soviet Union will be about the same as it was in the United States in around 1920.

At a Moscow conference held to discuss the future of the car, some experts revived the Khrushchevian notion of "mass" car rentals, while others argued in favor of private ownership. Those who want to see fewer cars maintained that private ownership leads to "individualistic and anti-social phenomena" and to the "sharpening of interpersonal conflicts." But the underlying socio-political issue, which has to do with the privileged status of those who are allowed to own cars, was barely hinted at in the account of the conference, printed in the Soviet Sociology Journal.

One participant spoke of warnings against the revival of "class warfare" between those who had cars and those who did not. Another spoke of the "prestige factor" of car ownership in the West, and mentioned the "possibility of the emergence of similar problems" in the Soviet Union —although in the Soviet Union the possession of a car already confers far more prestige on the owner than it does in the West. But while Soviet sociologists, who have been warned to stay away from politically explosive subjects, have to treat the issue with great circumspection, some of the captains of industry evidently feel less inhibited.

One of the top officials of the Volga automobile plant, which makes the Soviet Fiat, argued last year in a Moscow journal, The Economics and Organization of Industrial Production, that the Soviet Union should allow the sale of cars on the installment plan, because only the highly paid—that is, members of the Soviet elite—were now able to buy cars cash down. He was probably more concerned with the economics of the situation than with social justice. The Volga plant, already the biggest in the Soviet Union, has considerable potential for expansion, "but the government will not give resources to passenger cars," its director told a Western interviewer recently.

One lesson which Moscow has learned is that the rapid expansion of car production, in the absence of adequate service facilities and roads, is not necessarily a good thing. The new owner of a car may be very proud of it, but a report in the Moscow Commercial Herald disclosed last year that nearly half of the private car owners have to resort to the black market to purchase spare parts. And the report in the Sociology Journal says that in the spring, when water and mud take over, 70 per cent of the roads have to be closed to traffic.

The Soviet Union obviously has a long way to go before it enters the motor age in the Western sense of the term—if, indeed, it is heading that way. Moscow is certainly aware of the price now being paid by the West for the rapid and uncontrolled growth of private motor transport, and is anxious to avoid the same mistakes. But to slow down the growth of car ownership in the Soviet Union means to confine the use of the car to the elite, whose conspicuous consumption is leading to social tensions and could create political problems. The resentment of the underprivileged already finds expression in the slashed tires and crude slogans which are sometimes scratched on the bodies of cars parked by their owners in the back streets of Moscow—as happens, indeed, in some of the Western centers of conspicuous consumption.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Lesson From Olympics

As an American educator, I see a lesson, more implicit perhaps than obvious, in two stories (IHT, July 31-Aug. 1)—"East vs. West at Montreal" reporting the superiority of the Communist bloc in the Olympics; the second, "Russian Diver, 17, Defects" describing the defection of yet another Communist athlete.

What these two stories tell me is that, as rewarding and as thrilling as it is when an athlete can, after years of sweat and sacrifice, stand on a winner's platform to bring honor to the Motherland or Fatherland, there is a deeper hunger in the Everyman who is less than Super —the hunger for freedom to be one's self, without a coach (athletic, political or social) calling the shots.

CHARLES G. SPIEGLER.
Marsanny-la-Côte, France.

O'Casey and the IRA

How can Anthony Lewis associate Sean O'Casey with IRA terrorism (IHT, July 23)? O'Casey was indeed a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, as was Yeats, and he was one of the founders of the Citizens Army. But he turned away in revulsion from the homicidal madness and fratricide of the 1920s.

He then wrote three great plays, "The Shadow of a Gunman," "Juno and the Paycock," culminating in the masterpiece, "The Plough and the Stars," in which he excoriated political violence. Frank O'Connor said that "the nationalist thesis was hopelessly discredited, and was discredited in literature by O'Casey, who was himself a nationalist and an idealist."

The uninformed remark of Mr. Lewis can only confuse someone trying to understand the horrible situation in Ireland.

HESTER GREEN.
Paris.

Look, Ma

I looked at the picture accompanying Robert J. Donovan's article (IHT, July 26) and discovered an extraordinary thing: Margaret Mead is Jimmy Carter's grandmother.

JOSE FONSECA.
Meudon.

Ignores Initialed A-Pact

Moscow's Firecracker

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—On the Fourth of July, the Soviet Union exploded a little firecracker in honor of Uncle Sam's 200th birthday: an underground explosion well over the limits agreed to by the United States and the Soviet Union in their much publicised new treaty.

It was no accident. An even larger Soviet underground explosion was detonated last Thursday just a week after the treaty was submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification. Those two blasts infuriated U.S. scientists and military officers who understood the Russians had agreed to obey the initialed treaty even before U.S. ratification would formalize it.

As usual, there has been no announcement or comment on the explosions except in classified documents. To the contrary, addressing Republican delegates in Jackson, Miss., on Friday, President Ford praised Soviet compliance with past arms control agreements. Clearly, neither Mr. Ford nor secretary of State Henry Kissinger want any unpleasantness about Soviet treaty violations to interfere with their forthcoming big push for a new Strategic Arms Limitations Talks agreement.

Opinion Divided

An honest division of opinion exists inside the administration over how serious the Kremlin's bad faith really was, particularly since chances of early Senate ratification are poor. Some hardliners believe that Soviet fudging on this relatively minor, unratified treaty does not compare with flagrant cheating on the major, ratified SALT-1 treaty (a violation again stubbornly denied by Mr. Ford in Mississippi on Friday).

Nevertheless, serious government scientists closest to the program are infuriated. They say both the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to follow the 150-kiloton ceiling on peaceful nuclear explosions set forth in the treaty initialed by Mr. Ford and Chairman Leonid Breshnev on May 28. The United States, in fact, obeyed that limit in its one explosion since then and will do so in the future.

Not so the Soviet July 4 blast. While publicly ignoring the explosion, the U.S. government was privately finessing it. Even secret documents circulated inside the government listed the blast vaguely as 100 kilotons-plus, in contrast to the past practice of precise estimates.

Such imprecision seems more the product of diplomatic subtlety than scientific caution. U. scientists, as familiar with th geologic formations of the Sovi underground testing areas they are with the back of th own hands, are confident the e plosion easily exceeded 200 ki tons.

Ignoring this excess, Mr. Fo on July 22 sent to the Senate f ratification two treaties: T peaceful nuclear explosion trea he had initialed in May and t weapons test ban treaty, a setting a 150-kiloton limit, th was initialed by Breshnev a President Nixon on July 3, 197

One week after Mr. Ford's t tion came the July 29 blast, a exceeding 200 kilotons but at fi confused by seismic experts w an actual earthquake near t Caspian Sea. Skeptical U scientists believe the Russia took advantage of the earthqu to detonate their device in ho it would not be noticed, k knowledgeable officials here sc at this notion as carrying t conspiracy theory too far.

These officials, including so who have never been called s boiled, believe the Senate's c interest in ratifying the treat any time soon justified the Sov action, even if it led the R sians into breaking an inform promise.

No Explanation

But even that does not expl the obvious intent of the adm istration to keep the und ground explosions covered. Last Friday, Mr. Ford attend a National Security Council mi ing dealing with arms cont measures and presumably w filled in on the Soviet explosio Yet, that afternoon in Missis pi, he delivered his euphoric c laration of faith in Sov promises.

Having praised the peace nuclear explosion treaty as diplomatic breakthrough out all proportion to its appar worth, Mr. Ford was not about record publicly that only United States, not the Sov Union, is abiding by it.

Official U.S. reticence o publicizing Moscow's July 4 f cracker actually shrouds an tent going well beyond the qu tion of limiting nuclear ex sions, which is at best only secondary aspect of overall ar control. With Mr. Kissin pressing for a SALT-2 agreem following the Republican N tional Convention, Mr. Ford h an obvious political stake in c cealing another broken Sov promise.

Now That the Mighty Hath Falle

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Not even the CIA in all its travail has undergone a more precipitous drop in public repute than the once untouchable FBI. Merely to summarize the bureau's various troubles is becoming difficult:

• Internally, investigations are going forward of allegations concerning misuse of the agents' recreation fund, malfeasance in the purchase of supplies and equipment, misappropriation of bureau equipment, misuse of a confidential fund to pay informers, and improprieties in the management of an $18-million annual insurance program covering agents and ex-agents.

• A suit by the Socialist Workers party has resulted in continuing disclosures of illegal FBI burglaries and other crimes; knowledge of the more recent of these was withheld from Clarence M. Kelley, the current FBI director; and when Mr. Kelley did become aware of those burglaries, the information for some reason was not transmitted to the Senate intelligence committee, which was then investigating the bureau.

• Richard G. Held, just appointed by Mr. Kelley as his top deputy, has had to acknowledge a responsibility for a program of disruptive tactics against political dissidents when he headed the Minneapolis FBI office in the late 1960s and early 1970s—part of the much wider Cointel program recently detailed by congressional investigators.

All of this has followed the forced resignation of L. Patrick Gray 3d as bureau director, for complicity in the Watergate cover-up, and further congressional disclosures concerning the FBI's campaign to discredit Dr. Martin Luther King jr., its inadequate investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, and its frequent use for secret political purposes by presidents going back to Franklin Roosevelt.

Various investigations are going forward within the Justice Department, and apparently are being pushed with more zeal than is usually the case, when one bureaucracy investigates another. But even without such inquiries, at least three reasons why the FBI accumulated so much dirty linen over its "untouchable" years can be discerned.

The first, of course, is the long tenure and the sanctified status attained by J. Edgar Hoover in his unparalleled half a century as FBI director—owing as much to his bureaucratic and public relations mastery as to his control of the FBI files of secret and personal information.

No Control

This prime fact led directly to a second—that in the Hoover years there was literally no congressional oversight of the FBI. Its budget requests at one time were not even subjected to line-by-line analysis, but simply approved without question.

The FBI, moreover, has semi-autonomous status. Technically it is an arm of the Justice Department and subordinated to the attorney general, but in practice the latter official cannot conceivably control or even monitor all FBI activities. One inevitable result is that a direct line of authority runs informa from any president to the I director, opening up—as Wat gate showed—all sorts of dubi possibilities.

To some extent, these pr lems have been dealt with exposure of past excesses, by law requiring a nominee for director's job to be confirmed the Senate, and by new congr sional arrangements that th retically subject the bureau more stringent oversight, both to its budget and its operatio A single, fixed term of ei years or less for a director recommended by the intelliger committee; and whoever appoi Mr. Kelley's successor probat would do well to nominate a to outsider with authority enou to dominate the bureau's old-t network and Hoover traditio alists.

Responsibility

Administrative responsibility the FBI seems more troublesom Giving greater authority over t bureau to the Department Justice, as recommended by t intelligence committee, may sufficient in the bureau's prese shattered condition, and with attorney general of Edward Lev stature in the Ford administration. In other administratio and with a more pliable attorn general, however, that cou could give a president ev greater ability to make the F his political instrument. Circur stances are easily imaginable, fact, where the FBI ought to free to investigate the Justi Department or the president hi self without administrative inhi tion.

What may really be needed less, not more presidential co trol—which can too easily b come political direction—over t government's most powerful i vestigative arm. But if so, whe is administrative responsibility f the FBI to be lodged?

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int Laurent Status for e Masses

By Hebe Dorsey

IS (IHT).—Besides its pro- tional value, the role of e today is to give extra to what was once its poor ready-to-wear.

t is exactly what Yves Laurent did last week with rilliant couture collection. remarkable intelligence, he his ready-to-wear (shown ll) added voltage and made nes—Page 1 of The New Times, for instance.

himself admitted after the that the couture collection othing but an encore of the to-wear look "except that changed the fabrics—and of the colors." In fact, ody who has seen both that the ready-to-wear ion was, if anything, better. done with a lighter, gayer and was intended for in- e consumption. Actually, was no way Saint Laurent improve on his ready-to- which was close to perfect.

spirit of ready-to-wear is nt from that of the couture. the basic Saint Laurent look is winter is folkloric and n, it makes more sense to in the relatively inexpen- eady-to-wear line. It's a ostumey, but so what? It's r forever.

same look delivered at e prices is enough to make rious private customer think As Mrs. William Mc- ck Blair jr., of Washing- .C., a steady and eclectic e fan, put it: "I adored Saint Laurent) couture as v. It was a beautiful piece ater. But how can I buy s already in the boutiques, sort of spoils it, doesn't it. d up not wanting any of it." would not buy the bou- version either, she said, e she would not be satis- with the fabrics. And she about to spend $2,000 or for a look that has already knocked off for the masses. I buy couture," she said, ant something more per-

if it is not for the private ner and if the professional already bought the look the ready-to-wear collection, was Saint Laurent's collec- ll about?

nor has it that it may be his bye to couture, his last col- n. "No way," said a spokes- for the designer—but he has that before.





GOLDEN EVENINGS—Saint Laurent's ready-to-wear version top left with the couture interpretation at top right.





FROM THE STEPPES—At far right is Saint Laurent's made-to-order ensemble, done in earth colors. Right is the ready-to-wear look—jackets are identically cut, with the couture version in a quilted fabric and the ready-to-wear one in velvet.

Birgitta Muus-Sipe Press.

The Children of the Rich and How They Suffer

Too many choices can cause confusion in some children. Indulgence can lead to finickiness. Traveling from home to home, country to country, can lead to a sense of rootlessness.

Dee Wedemeyer

RD, Mass. (NYT).— Coles, the child psy- ho has written exten- t the children of the orking class, has com- study on the children ch and upper-middle hich he records their a class and money ess, a sense of entitle- calls "mind boggling," struggles with the iguities of their wealth.

that he observed enor- rtunities and at the disadvantages asso- the opportunities and

y choices, he said, can sion in some children. can lead to finicki- veling from home to ntry to country, can sense of rootlessness at of migrant workers. dren with enormous ually become afraid of some rooms. As these children are taught manners, they are also isolated and aloof from other people.

Become Skeptical

Some become skeptical of their own abilities and feel teachers might show them deference because of their parents' position.

In an interview in his home here, Dr. Coles said, however, that he believed that his new work, entitled "The Privileged Ones: The Children of the Well Off and the Rich," would be a disappointment to "some who for understandable reasons might want a book that will portray upper class life into a waste-land."

"One can be against injustices without turning people on top into King Farouks," he said. "Remember these are not Farouks. Some of them are lean, Spartan, hard-working and, yes, decent and idealistic parents, whose psychological dilemma is that of having a lot, wanting to hold on to it and yet feeling in many cases troubled, even in some cases tormented by what they have, which is in turn passed on to their children."

Dr. Coles, who is also a pediatrician, is a child psychiatrist on the staff of the Harvard University Health Services. He has published three volumes in a series known as the "Children of Crisis," and won a Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction in 1973 for volumes two and three, subtitled, respectively, "Migrants, Sharecroppers, Mountaineers" and "The South Goes North." Volume four, "Chicanos, Eskimos, Indians," will be published simultaneously with the volume on the privileged next year by Atlantic-Little, Brown, he said, bringing the series to a conclusion after more than a million words. He is now beginning to study children of other countries.

Child's Suggestion

Since he began studying poor and working-class children in 1959, he said that he also has been studying the privileged, beginning with the suggestion of Vivian Bridges, the then 9-year-old sister of one of the first black children to integrate the New Orleans schools.

Others reinforced her suggestion, so Dr. Coles began in the Garden District, a section of New Orleans with many wealthy residents, and continued to seek out the wealthy in Atlanta, Boston, Princeton, N.J., Connecticut, Westchester County, N.Y., New York City, Winnetka, Ill., New Mexico, Texas, Florida and Alaska.

None in the new study were from families earning less than $40,000 a year in 1960 and many came from families worth several million dollars. Names and places are disguised in the study to provide anonymity, he said, and in some cases, children with similar situations are made into a composite figure.

Dr. Coles said that one of the most obvious differences in the children of the privileged and poor and working-class children was in their drawings. Typically, he said, a poor child might draw pictures of himself, minus some physical features or landscapes without detail.

Elaborate Drawings

The privileged child drew elaborate houses, exotic landscapes, well-dressed people and objects he found unusual until he realized *the objects were toys* "in proportion to the grandeur of their lives."

"Believe it or not, one child drew for me an enormous hippopotamus," Dr. Coles recalled. "I had never seen a child draw a hippopotamus. It turned out to be the biggest toy I've ever seen in my entire life, and I think the ugliest. I think the hippopotamus was about as large as a real baby hippopotamus. It would go into the pool and the child could control it. It could either go up or go down."

Sometimes the children asked for more paper to elaborate. "I never had a ghetto child fill up paper the way they did," Dr. Coles said.

He said that the "common denominator" of the privileged children was a sense of "entitlement," which he defined as "a sense of one's position in the world and a sense of real self-assurance about the future, at least the social and economic part of that future."

As the privileged child grows up, Dr. Coles said, he becomes increasingly aware that he is special, that people respect his parents and are sometimes awed by them. They see that they have money and possess status symbols.

In Contrast

In contrast, he said that even if the poor or working-class child starts out feeling secure, as he grows older he observes the contempt society has for him.

Dr. Coles said that social scientists had substantially documented the rituals of the poor, working class and middle class, but the resources of the rich had enabled them to keep many of their rituals unobserved.

He compared the poor child's visiting the welfare office with the privileged child being taken to meet his trust officer or having lunch at the bank.

"I think that is an event in the lives of these children," he said. "They are being educated, told what their lives are about. One child is learning the family dependency and how rude and condescending the treatment often is. One child learns entitlement and the other child learns vulnerability."

Contrary to myth—that the rich are less conscious of money than the poor—he said he found money-consciousness a big factor in the children's life and some children, who had heard their parents talking about taxes, unions, shiftless, welfare recipients, feared for their future. Even a 6-year-old New Orleans girl was aware that she would inherit $500,000 some day and a 12-year-old boy who lived on an estate north of Boston worried about living up to family standards.

Father Says

"He (the father) says that if we don't demand a lot of ourselves, then we'll become fat and stupid—and we'll live off our capital, and we'll amount to nothing and we'll become rich bums, and our children will become comfortable bums, and our grandchildren will become poor bums of good families or of families that once were good," the child told Dr. Coles.

Dr. Coles said that the children had moments of what he called "exquisite sensitivity" in which they ask "Christ-like questions" about the problems of the poor. Inevitably, he said, parents become comfortable bums, and and handle the situation in such a way as to inhibit future questions. The child is often made to feel that he is weak, subversive, or that something is wrong with him.

"What they end up doing is drawing the line," he said, "because there is no answer."

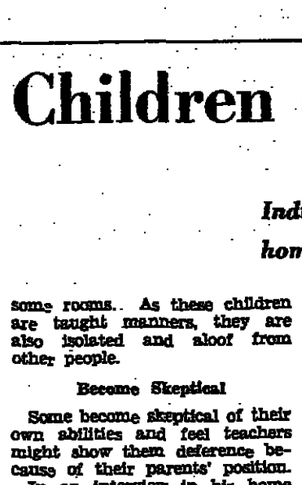
Entertainment: 'Obsession,' Homage to Hitchcock

RK, Aug. 4 (IHT).— is how critics for The Times rate new films:

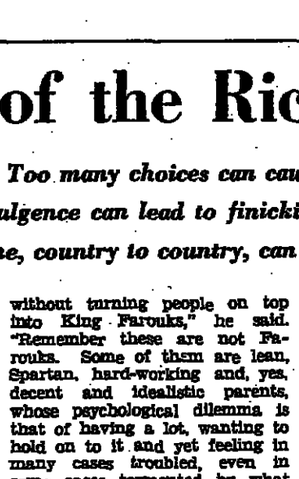
m," directed by Brian "is, for about half time, an entertaining, uspense film," Vincent s. But De Palma and der, the writer, "have nistake in identifying s a homage to Hitch- leads us to expect a lex, more terse, more than the one they've liff Robertson plays a New Orleans business- e wife and child are and apparently killed. ars later, filled with aving failed them, he aly where he meets a lan woman, who is the is wife. He then sets n the Italian, Sandra, eth, his wife. One big that Robertson, "who gives one of the best es of his career, e a day, despite the 0-year time span."

Bujold, who plays wife and the Italian n extraordinarily in- ctress, but here she ook her best." Canby alma a "very talented inally hitting the big

ckler," directed by ldstone, "has hardly o recommend it," Vin- y says, "unless you'll



Cliff Robertson *. . doesn't age.*



Genevieve Bujold *. . . intelligence.*

put up with all sorts of gaffes for even the dimmest recollection of a kind of fiction that once made childhood tolerable." The cast includes Robert Shaw, James Earl Jones, Geneviève Bujold, Beau Bridges and Peter Boyle, "all people of proven talents; but the movie is a mess." It's about pirates in 1718, "with a plot skimpy on incident and a screenplay full of failed anachronisms." Shaw as a pirate captain "works hard at romantic dash but produces only sweat; while Bujold is charming in the very silly role of a swordswoman." Canby thinks "a strong director might have imposed some order on the project, but Goldstone is not such a person." It wants to be high adventure "but looks like slogging, joyless hard work."

"The Return of a Man Called Horse," Irvin Kershner's sequel to Elliot Silverstein's "A Man Called Horse," "is so mystical that it effectively numbs the senses most of the time," according to Vincent Canby. "Not quite all the time though, which presents a problem for people who don't have strong stomachs or who aren't stimulated by the spectacle of men solemnly mutilating themselves to purify their souls." The first film dabbled in American Indian mysticism, "but this one looks like a cocktail-table book on the subject." Jack de Witt's screenplay finds Lord John Morgan (Richard Harris) back in England after having become an Indian warrior. But his red brothers send him ESP messages to return where he has to go through the whole purification thing all over again. Canby found the film "more unpleasantly patronizing than uplifting, which would also describe the effect of Harris's performance." Gale Sondergaard, "though a great actress, as the Indian woman looks as if she would be more at home reading tea leaves."

Ancient Greek Stadium

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (AP). — Part of an ancient 4th century BC sports stadium has been unearthed in excavations at ancient Nemea south of Corinth, the Archaeology Department announced yesterday. The announcement said that the foundations of big buildings were found near the stadium.

Ali Hustles Some Sheets With a Poem

By Nan Robertson

NEW YORK (NYT).—Bride's Magazine was there. So was House Beautiful, House & Garden, Good Housekeeping and Harper's Bazaar, and there was not a shred of doubt in anybody's mind that the most beautiful object in the room was Muhammad Ali.

The third-floor showroom of Springs Mills was jammed at 10 o'clock in the morning to see Ali give it his old one-two. Strawberry chunks bounced in champagne bubbles, and melon balls, prune, cheese and cherry danish were the fare of the hour. "Try the croosants," said the waiter presiding over the breakfast buffet.

Ali was in a mellow mood. "I'm here today to talk about sheets," said the heavyweight boxing champion of the world. "'African feelings' sheets—this was right down my alley, promoting Africa and the people of the Third World. As far as I'm concerned, they (the sheets) are perfect. They're prettier even than me. That's the first time I ever admitted anything was prettier than me."

"How much money are you going to make for promoting these bedsheets and towels?" someone asked. "Why darlin'," said Ali, "six million five hundred thousand dollars. No darlin', I don't get paid nothing. We all hustling. They have the complexion and the connection to get me the protection."

Everybody laughed, including John O'Donoghue, the genial, ruddy-faced president of Springs Mills Consumer Products Division. Then O'Donoghue laid out the deal.

"Five per cent of the royalties with a guarantee up front," he told the waiting world. "Win, lose or draw, he gets a specific sum on all wholesale sales."

Earlier, O'Donoghue had remarked that his company expected to sell 350,000 dozen "African Feelings" sheets alone this year, not counting comforters, bedspreads or towels. The industry, he said, sold 30 million dozen sheets and pillow cases a year, "and only 10 out of every 100 sold are white sheets."

Endorsement Speech

Muhammad Ali's endorsement speech included "a little something here" which turned out to be a poem. "We've got bedspreads and towels, comforters too. Sheets made for blacks, for whites and for you," one stanza ran.

"What kind of sheets you sleep on, Ali?" was another question. "I sleep on white sheets," Ali said. "Sometimes the bed's not made up and I sleep on the bedspread, the floor, everywhere. Women are different. They have to change every day."

Come to the flavor of Marlboro





Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 4

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¾	32⅞	ACF Ind1.80	8	105	35½	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
24¾	16⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	11	693	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¾	APLCorp 1	5	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
69⅞	47⅛	ARASv 1.06	16	22	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	— ½
33	17½	ASALtd .80		301	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
10¾	7⅛	ATOInc .28	5	33	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	16	21	47⅜	46½	46½	— ⅞
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	9⅝	A dmEx .91e		50	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
5⅝	4	Adms Millis	9	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13½	7⅝	Addressog	10	54	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	7¼	AdvInv .16e		50	11¼	11¼	11¼	
32½	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	1394	32	31¼	31¾	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	6	32	13⅝	13	13⅝	
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	23	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
39⅝	37	AirProd .20	17	55	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ½
10½	11	Airbn F	13	10	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
34⅞	17¼	Aircoinc 1	8	86	34⅜	34	34¼	— ⅛
25⅝	17	Alcona 1.20	10	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	13¼	AlaGas 1.28	8	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
101⅜	89	AlaP pf 9.44		z18	96½	96½	96½	
89⅞	78	AlaP pf 8.16		z50	85	85	85	+ 2¼
91½	77⅛	AlaP pf 8.28		z110	85	85	85	— 1½
17⅞	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	6	13	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
27¾	14	Albanyin .60	10	12	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	16	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Albertsn .72	9	16	21⅛	21⅛	21	
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	87	336	28	27⅜	27¾	— ⅛
18½	14⅝	AlcoStd .72	6	37	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
28	21⅝	AlconLb .23	19	81	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	5	38	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅝	7½	AllegCp .15e	33	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	7	14	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		3	42	42	42	
20	16⅛	AllgPw 1.60	7	305	19⅛	18⅜	18⅞	
20	9⅝	AllenGrp .60	9	22	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ¼
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	502	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ 1
13⅝	9⅝	AlldMnt .60	7	2	12½	12½	12½	
15⅝	10⅝	AlldProd .60		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
59¼	44¼	AlldStr 1.80	6	131	45⅝	44¼	45	— ¼
6	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		73	5⅛	5	5	
26¾	17⅞	AllsChal .60	7	430	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
9⅝	6⅞	AllrtAut .60	9	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
10⅝	6½	AlphaP Ind	13	24	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
58	38½	Alcoa 1.40	27	962	56⅛	55⅝	56	+ ½
43½	33⅜	AmalSug 3a	3	8	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	— ¼
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	x198	53⅝	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
146	115	Amax pf5.25		x14	130	130	130	— ⅜
58⅝	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		x7	54	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	AMBAC .80	9	43	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
21⅝	16⅝	Amerce 1.20	7	4	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
24⅝	16⅝	AHess .30b	6	265	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	45⅝	AHes pf 3.50		20	55⅝	54⅝	55⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	13⅜	AAirFlt .48	9	50	16⅜	16	16⅜	
16⅝	8⅛	Am Airlin	21	3410	16	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Amcord .34	7	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	AmBaker 1	4	17	13⅝	13½	13½	
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	x80	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		x1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	31	256	36¼	35½	35½	— ½
12¼	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	16	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	303	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
23⅞	21	ACan pf 1.75		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
16⅞	12½	Am Credit.26e		314	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅝
28⅛	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	389	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
10⅝	7¼	Am Distill		13	9⅞	9½	9½	
28½	19⅞	ADistTel .64	10	46	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
13⅞	12½	ADul pf .84a		2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
23⅞	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	x454	22½	22¼	22¼	
15	10	AFamily .28	7	165	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ½
14	7⅜	AmFinSy pf		z140	8	8	8	
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		17	24	23⅞	25	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		30	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	AGnIns .68	8	489	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	21¾	A GInpf 1.80		29	25¼	24¾	25	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	AGIns pf .90		5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	4	28	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ¼
37⅜	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	427	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
167	141½	A Homepf 2		1	149	149	149	
37⅝	29½	AmHosp .40	21	85	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	7	105	9⅝	9⅜	9⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	A Medicorp	5	117	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Am Motors	7	168	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	32¼	ANatR 2.64	7	82	36⅞	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	27	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	5	25	10⅛	10⅛	12	
27⅝	16⅜	AmStand 1	8	73	26⅛	26	26⅛	
75⅛	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		7	73¾	73½	73¾	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅛	AmSterll .30	11	65	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	11	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
59	50⅜	AmT&T 3.80	11	2237	58⅝	58⅜	59	+ ½
62	55	AmT&Tpf 4		324	62⅛	61⅜	61⅞	+ ⅜
47⅞	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
48⅛	45	ATT pfB3.74		27	46⅞	45⅞	46⅜	+ ¼
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
19⅝	15½	Ameron 1	5	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
10¼	5⅜	AmesD .12e	5	18	10¼	10⅜	10¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	58	20⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
19⅞	14⅝	Amfacinc 1	6	18	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
35⅞	26	AMPInc .41	46	200	35⅜	20	34½	— ⅜
12	8½	Ampco .40a	6	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Ampex Corp	14	57	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
51⅛	36½	Amstar 2.70	6	81	46	45⅝	46	+ ½
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		4	8	8	8	
45⅛	34	Amsted 2	7	41	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ¼
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	18	5⅜	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
29½	17⅛	Anacond .60		76	29⅞	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
32	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	7	15	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	35¼	AndCly 1.60	8	1	42	42	42	
8⅛	6	Angelica .16	9	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10½	6⅜	Anixter .20	6	42	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	8⅛	AnsulCo .53t		17	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	
19½	10¼	Apache .50	7	35	19½	19	19¼	
29⅝	23⅝	Apco Oil	170	56	28⅝	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Apeco Corp		31	2	1⅞	2	
84⅛	74⅝	ApPw pf8.12		z20	81⅝	81	81	— 1
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z100	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	12	16	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .52	7	x28	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
28	22½	ArcatN pf 2		x2	26½	25½	26½	
31¾	20½	ArchDan .20	11	x185	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Arctic Entr	11	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		115	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	15	ArizPSv 1.35	7	139	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
111½	103¾	ArtPpt 10.70		z50	109	108½	108½	— ½
14½	6	ArkBest .35		4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
27¼	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	62	27	26⅝	27	
4⅝	2⅞	Arlen RltyD		50	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
35½	26⅝	Armco 1.80	10	90	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	— ½
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
52	44⅛	Armr pf 4.75		z300	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
37⅝	26⅝	ArmstCk 1	14	164	27⅞	27	27	— ½
20¾	15	ArmRu .60e	6	50	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1¼
16	8⅝	Arvin .26e	5	47	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	25⅝	Arvinin pf 2		19	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	49	162	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	9⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	234	27¾	25⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
40	26¼	AsdDrG 1.30	9	59	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	
4⅞	8⅜	Athlone .60	5	17	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
4¼	1⅝	Atico Mtg		4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅜	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	11	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
104⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	14	320	101½	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅜
176½	137	AtlRch pf 3		1	171	171	171	+ 1
67¼	54⅛	AtlRc pf 2.80		78	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Atlas Corp	10	108	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	22⅝	Auto Data	33	58	34	33⅜	34	+ ½
7⅞	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	65	7	6⅞	6⅞	
15	4½	Avco Corp	2	168	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		35	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		14	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Averyinl .36	32	170	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	7	107	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
20⅞	10¼	Avnetinc .60	8	378	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
101	53	Avnet pf2.50		1	100	100	100	
48¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	18	248	47¼	46½	47⅛	+ ⅛

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	BTMtg .30e		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36½	18⅝	BabckWil 1	8	402	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ 1
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	4	58	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	Bakerln .24	8	11	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
54	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	14	27	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .40	8	70	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	18¼	BaldCp .80	7	7	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	15	93	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ¼
25⅝	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	89	25⅛	25	25	
56½	50	Balt pfB 4.50		z20	54½	54½	54½	— 1
16½	12½	BanCa 1.16e	280	15	14	14	14	
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05e	13	59	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	13	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
14	9	BanP pf1.25		7	13	13	13	
20	12½	BangP pf 2		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	5	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa .88	5	137	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
57⅛	54⅜	BankAm 1.56	12	587	55½	54⅝	55½	+ ½
38	28⅝	BankTr 3	8	189	34¼	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅝	BnkT pf 2.50		15	27⅝	27¼	27½	
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60		24	32⅜	32½	32⅞	+ ½
18	14⅛	BardCR .24	13	82	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	22	Barnes 1.60	8	4	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
16⅛	7⅝	Basicinc .80	7	14	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
20	22⅛	BatesMf .80	13	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
39⅛	27⅝	BauschL .80	10	94	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	314	42⅝	42	42⅛	+ ⅜
28	7	Bearing .50	12	17	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ½
27	21½	BeatFds .84	14	1361	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	22⅛	Beckmn .28	16	244	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	18	23	38¼	37⅞	38	
23⅛	14	BeechA .80	8	57	22⅜	21⅞	22	— ¼
17⅞	8⅛	Beker .28	5	x55	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅜	BelcoP .60e	7	48	19⅝	19	19¼	— ¼
24⅜	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	18	24	23¼	24	+ ½
11¼	7	BeldinHe .36	7	8	9½	9⅜	9½	
25½	15	BellHow .84		44	20⅜	20⅜	20½	
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1	9	5	18	18	18	+ ⅛
45⅝	39½	Bendix 1.72	9	122	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ 1
25½	17⅝	BenfCp 1.45	6	199	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅜
28½	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		z110	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
4¼	1½	BenfStd Mtg		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅛	1½	Benguet B.07e	6	122	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	2⅛	Berkey Pho		18	4⅛	4	4	
19⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	13	200	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
48	33	BethStl 2	9	x182	41½	41⅛	41⅜	+ ¼
33⅞	32	BigThr n .40	19	115	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+ ¼
28⅛	21	BlackDr .40	23	280	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
11¼	5	BlairJhn .48	8	18	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	BlockHR 1	10	172	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅝
48½	35⅜	BlueBell 1.60	6	65	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅜
5¾	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	55	5	4⅞	5	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	32	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42⅝	24⅝	Boeing 1	12	984	43½	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
30¼	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	278	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
20	18⅝	Bk Month	7	9	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
31⅞	26	Borden 1.40	10	97	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅜
30¼	19⅝	BorWar 1.35	18	66	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Bormans	5	18	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
24¼	22⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	46	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
91¼	81½	BosE pf 8.88		z220	88	85¾	88	+ 1½
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		x25	11½	11¼	11¼	
14⅛	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		x7	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅝	Braniff .24	14	530	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
31¼	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	19	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
32¾	27⅜	Brig Str .92	18	36	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
83⅝	66¼	BristMy 1.80	17	153	81	79⅞	80⅛	— ⅜
50½	42¼	BristM pf 2		5	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	
12½	10⅝	BritPet .35e	16	16	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
36½	25⅝	BrkwGI 1.20	7	76	33	32¾	33	+ ½
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	52	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		10	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	BrownC .15e	5	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.30	8	21	23½	23⅛	23¼	
8¼	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18½	11	Brunswk .44	12	382	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
25¼	11	BrushW .80	10	45	26⅛	25⅜	26	+ ¼
30¼	18	BucyEr .56	15	186	27	26⅜	26⅞	
19⅞	9⅝	BuddCo .80	4	120	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
6¼	5	BudCa pf .60		2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅜	Budgind .24t	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	16	4	23½	23⅛	23½	
11⅞	6	Bulova .05j		21	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
9¾	4⅛	Bunk Ramo		33	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
34	23⅝	Burlind 1.40	8	137	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
48½	31⅝	BurlNo .90e	6	175	45	44½	45	+ 1
7⅛	6½	BurlNo pf.55		6	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	24⅝	Burndy .88	14	10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
108½	83⅛	Burrghs .68	23	583	96	94⅞	95½	+ ⅝

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46¼	CBS 1.66	12	436	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	+ ½
2⅜	1⅜	CCI Corp		20	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	15-16	CIMtg Gp		23	1	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
4¼	2⅜	CIRIt Inv		4	3½	3½	3½	
35⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	138	34¼	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	CL Assets		18	1	15-16	1	+ ⅛
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		40	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅜	5⅛	CNA Finl	7	669	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		148	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	— 1
12⅛	11	CNAI 1.08a		21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
48⅞	40⅛	CPCInt 2.30	10	147	47⅞	47⅜	47⅛	+ ⅛
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	10	55	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
4½	2	CabCab For		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	8	38	28⅛	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Cadence Ind		4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	15	8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	8	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17½	10⅛	Callahn .60r	19	5	14⅜	14½	14½	
3⅜	1⅛	Camrn Brn		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	14	55	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
35⅝	29⅛	CamSp 1.36	11	16	34½	34	34	— ⅝
30½	29⅛	CampTag 1.12	10	12	30	30	30	— ⅛
90	25½	CanSoRwy		1	33	32½	32½	
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	8	70	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
72⅛	7½	CanalR .64	7	9	7⅜	7½	7⅝	+ ½
55½	42¼	CapCitis .20	13	54	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
24⅛	17⅛	CapHold .40	12	342	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅝	30¼	Carbor .90	9	141	34½	33⅝	34	
4¼	2⅛	Carling OKe		12	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
16½	10⅞	Carlisle .88	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
63¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z10	58½	58½	58½	— ½
7	5¼	CaroFrg .20		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	17⅛	CaroPw 1.72	8	289	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ¼
29⅝	25⅝	CarP pf 2.67		7	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
34⅝	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	16	31	30¼	30¼	— ½
18⅜	11¼	CarrCp .52	22	40	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .89e		15	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	CartHaw .90	9	88	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
42⅜	33	CartHw pf 2		3	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	94	83	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	CascNG .71	4	85	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	48	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
63¼	60⅝	CaterpTr 1.50	12	625	62½	61⅜	62	+ ⅜
19⅜	14	CecoCp 1.15	7	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	126	52⅜	52¼	52½	+ ½
14	7⅞	Centex .12	14	98	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	397	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
19⅞	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅞	CenIIIL+ 1.60	10	22	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
51⅜	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z30	50	49½	50	
31½	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z300	30	29½	30	+ ½
14⅞	12⅞	CenIIPS 1.28	8	110	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
22⅝	16	CenLaE 1.40	7	479	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
15⅝	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	23	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
18	13⅞	CENSoya .60	7	14	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	110	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	19⅝	CentrDat .60	17	206	33½	32½	33⅛	+ ⅝
22¼	15	Cert-teed .65	10	36	17⅝	17¼	17½	
29⅝	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	61	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
28½	19	Champint 1	9	84	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
65½	55	Chml pf 5.50		z200	62	61½	61½	— 1½
28⅝	18⅝	Chml pf 1.20		49	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	11	ChamSp .64	9	83	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	ChartrCo .08	16	35	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
26⅞	21⅜	Chartr NY 2	6	46	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		31	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
32¼	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	13	111	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		21	3⅛	2⅞	3	
11	7⅛	Chelsea .40	5	6	7½	7½	7½	
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	5	29	36⅞	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
42½	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	105	41½	41¼	41¼	— ¼
32¼	27⅛	Chesapk Va	7	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
30	25⅝	ChesebeP .76	17	301	26½	26	26½	
40⅝	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	8	48	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅞	8⅛	ChiMilw pf		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
35⅛	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	11	65	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Chris Craft		70	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21	11½	ChCft cvpf		2	12	12	12	+ ⅜
15	9⅛	Chromal .84	8	33	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
67½	53	Chroma pf 5		1	66½	66½	66½	— 1
22⅛	10⅝	Chrysler		1455	22¼	21⅝	22	— ⅜
21⅞	19¼	CinBell 1.60	7	26	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	12	52	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅛
51	43½	CinGE pf 4		z200	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
106	97	CinG pf 9.30		z10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ 1
104¼	99⅛	CinG pf 9.52		z10	102	102	102	— 1
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	15	141	29⅞	29	29¼	+ 1
37⅜	27⅜	Citicorp .96	12	1150	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	38⅜	CitiesSv 2.80	9	470	53	52½	52⅝	
5	1½	CitzSR .30e		20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7	Cityinvst .66	9	166	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
22	16½	Cityin pfB 2		40	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	
10¼	10	Cityh pf 1.10		68	10⅜	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
45½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	13	155	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
13⅞	9	ClarkOil .50	23	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	5	69	68⅞	69	+ ⅞
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	86	28½	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
86	77⅛	ClElll pf7.40		z300	80	80	80	+ 1½
127	112¼	ClevEl pf 12		z110	117½	117½	117½	
14⅞	10⅝	CloroxCo .52	11	325	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	CluetPea .40	6	47	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	7¼	CoastSt Gas	4	203	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ¼
24⅝	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83		8	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ¼
19¼	13⅜	CstSG pf1.19		5	16¼	16	16¼	+ ½
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtlg .40a	12	65	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	77⅝	CocaCol 2.65	21	346	89	87¾	88⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	8⅝	ColdwBk .40	10	11	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	7	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅞	2⅝	Coleco Ind	77	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
31¼	23⅞	ColgPal .88	15	474	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
15⅛	11	CollinAik .56	6	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
8½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	7	19	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
34⅛	18	ColPenn .70	9	113	26¼	25	25	— 1⅛
25	19⅝	ColoniSt 1.45	6	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
56⅛	28⅛	ColtInd 2	7	71	53½	53¼	53½	+ ½
29⅜	18⅛	Colt pf 1.60		13	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
79⅞	47½	Colt pf 4.25		9	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅜
26⅞	22¼	ColGas 2.14	8	83	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
7⅞	4⅛	Colum Pict	6	76	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.04	6	63	23⅝	23	23⅛	
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z520	104½	104¼	104¼	
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		12	2	2	2	
20¼	12⅛	Combd Com	9	35	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ¼
48⅛	32⅜	CombEng 2	11	150	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ 1
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	403	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdA wt		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
21½	17½	ComE pf1.42		9	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	20¼	ComE pf1.90		15	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
23⅛	21¼	ComwE pf 2		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		414	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	29⅝	ComE pf2.87		36	30½	30½	30½	
98½	89	ComE pf8.40		56	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅞
11⅝	8	ComwO		459	11½	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		1	20½	20½	20½	
31⅝	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	62	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp .05e	8	63	29½	29	29¼	+ ½
8	4	Compud Sci	11	30	6⅝	6½	6½	
13	8⅛	ConAgr .75	3	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
56⅝	37⅛	ConeMil 1.60	4	121	45⅞	45⅜	45¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	Congolm .50		120	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅝	13⅜	ConnM 1.60	12	49	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
25⅝	20	Conrac .88B	8	21	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¾
19¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	226	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¼
66	55½	ConEd pf 6		2	64	63⅜	64	
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		2	50¼	50	50	
24½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	11	207	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
63	56½	ConF pf 4.50		1	62½	62½	62½	+ 1
26⅞	18½	ConFrgt .80	10	91	25½	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	24	27⅝	27½	27¼	+ ⅛
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	190	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z20	45½	45⅛	45½	— 1
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z20	73	73	73	
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z50	74⅜	74¼	74⅜	+ ⅜
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z10	75	75	75	+ ¾
68⅝	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		3	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
9¾	5⅜	ContAir Lin		65	9	8⅜	8⅞	
8⅛	5	ContCop .50		17	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13⅛	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z500	12	11⅝	11⅝	— 1
50⅞	41⅜	ContiCp 2.80	16	320	50⅛	49⅞	50¼	+ ⅜
56	45¼	CIIC pfA2.50		6	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
55¼	46	CIIC pfB2.50		10	55	55	55	+ 2⅝
33⅛	26¼	CntlGrp 1.80	7	614	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	35⅝	ConllCp 2.32	8	148	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅜
13⅞	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	15	58	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
3	1¼	Contll Rlty		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
40⅝	33⅞	Cont Oil 1.20	9	1284	36¼	35¼	35½	— ⅜
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	11	259	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
27¼	17⅜	Control Dat	11	269	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	26¼	Cornwood 2a	8	4	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
6	2⅛	CookUn .20t	11	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39	29	Cooperin .84	11	141	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
10½	4⅛	Cooper Lab	22	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	4	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
18¼	10⅝	Copelnd .40	9	26	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		23	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
53	36⅛	Copew 2.48b	8	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
78	43⅞	CornG 1.12a	22	85	78	76	77¾	+ 2
11⅞	6⅛	Cowles .50	15	2	11	11	11	— ¼
37⅞	28⅜	CoxBdct .45	12	91	34	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Craig .20	5	36	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
39¼	30⅞	Crane 1.20	5	46	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	— ¼
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	11	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
27⅜	21⅜	CrockN 1.66	8	50	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	CrompK .80	7	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
32¼	18⅝	CrouHl .80b	12	18	32½	32⅛	32½	
22¼	16⅝	Crown Cork	8	554	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	11	80	40⅞	40⅜	40⅛	+ ¼
58	53	CrwZ pf 4.20		y120	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ 1⅛
19⅞	13⅜	Culbro 1.32		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Culligan .40	10	27	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅜
41⅞	19⅝	CummEng 1	64	48	41½	41	41	— ½
113	79	Cum pf 7.50		z480	113	112½	112½	— ½
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅛	11	CurrInc 1.08		31	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	83	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ¼
27½	22¼	CurtisWrA 2		3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
40¼	26⅜	CutlerH 1.80	9	18	38½	38¼	38½	
25⅞	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		6	23	23	23	
31⅞	21	Cyprus 1.40	13	12	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	19	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
11⅝	7½	Damon .20		85	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
11⅛	7	DanRiv .10e	11	61	9½	9⅜	9⅛	— ¼
27¼	19⅝	DanaCp .84	10	86	27⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
41	27½	Dartind .64b	8	44	33⅝	33	33¼	— ⅛
41½	32¼	Dartindpf 2		5	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ¼
60¼	37⅜	Data Genl	29	254	51	50½	50⅞	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	13	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	8	15	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	17	DaytPL 1.66	9	70	18⅝	18½	18½	
90	69	DPLpf 7.48		z100	76½	76½	76½	
77½	70	DPLpf 7.37		z2300	76½	75½	76	+ ½
73¼	51⅜	Deere 2.20	9	579	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ¼
29⅛	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	32	29	28⅞	28⅞	
13⅞	12¼	DelmaP 1.20	8	77	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
45⅞	37	DeltaAir .60	12	700	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Deltec Intl	38	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Deltona Crp		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
23½	19⅛	DennisMfg 1	8	17	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
25¼	18⅛	Dennys .44	13	102	22⅝	22⅝	22	— ⅛
34⅝	27½	Dentsply .88	16	12	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	Deseret .28	14	187	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	5¼	DeSoto In .40	8	16	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
15	13	DetEdls 1.45	11	132	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
62	55	DetE pf 5.50		1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
95	82¼	DetE pf 9.32		z130	90	90	90	
76⅞	66	DetE pf 7.68		z120	72½	72	72½	— ½
74½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z100	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
27¼	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		11	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
27⅛	24⅝	DeE pfB2.75		8	25½	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
21¼	12⅛	Dexter .60	11	154	22⅛	21½	21½	+ ⅜
6⅜	4⅛	DiGiorgio	13	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅜	9	DialFinl .66	6	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
42½	33⅝	DiamInt 2	8	32	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅜
22⅞	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	22	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
80	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	10	226	76⅝	74	74⅝	— 1⅝
91½	68⅛	DiaShpfC 2		9	86⅜	86½	86½	— 1

The alphabetical listing of stocks in both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange tables has been changed in two respects.

Companies whose legal names consist of capital letters as all or part of their official names are now grouped at the top of each alphabetical division. ACF and ASA Ltd., for instance, will now appear before Abbott Labs. which previously headed the New York Stock list.

Companies with names like John Hancock and Jim Walter will be alphabetized by their surname—that is, under Hancock and Walter, respectively.

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
34¼	24½	Dia pfD 1.20		21	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅜
11⅞	7⅝	DickAB .40	10	20	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	10	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	32	12¼	12	12⅛	
182½	135½	Digital Eqpt	32	255	172	167½	170⅜	+ 1⅜
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	5	24	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37½	28⅝	DillonCo .36	13	14	30¼	30	30	
63	48⅝	Disney .12b	22	886	52⅞	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	11	DrPeppr .40	22	168	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
45⅛	32½	DomeM .80a	11	74	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ .10e	11	38	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	60	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13¼	DorOliv .20e	6	28	19	18⅛	19	+ 1
12	6⅝	Dorsey .40	6	20	11⅛	11	11⅛	
68⅝	44	Dover 1.40	11	4	67⅛	67⅝	67⅝	— ¼
56⅞	44⅞	Dow Cb 1	13	1625	46⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	27⅝	DowJones 1a	18	52	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
26	19⅝	Dravo .95	9	8	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
47	38½	Dresser .80	11	363	44⅝	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	DrexBd 1.44		25	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
9½	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	6	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
151¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	14	124	139	138¼	139	+ ⅜
49¼	44¼	duPnt pf3.50		3	46¼	46¼	46¼	
63	57	duPnt pf4.50		3	61⅛	61	61	— ¼
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	9	1133	21	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
92	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z50	88	88	88	+ ⅛
29⅜	26⅝	Duke pf 2.69		6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	24⅝	DunBrd 1.06	16	115	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
5½	2	Duplan Cp		233	2⅝	1⅞	2	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	88	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
25¼	21½	DuqLtApf 2		z120	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
25½	23	Dq 4.2pf 2.10		z100	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ 1
26	24⅛	DuqL pf 2.31		z300	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
30	26⅜	DuqL pf 2.75		z390	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
12	7⅝	Dymoln .40	10	26	9⅝	8⅞	9	— ⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	13½	EG&G .14	16	248	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅜	EMILt .19e	13	36	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
43¼	21⅛	ESystems 1	10	36	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
22⅞	16⅝	EascoCp .60	6	23	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅜	EastAir Lin		154	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
41⅞	23½	EastGsF .80	9	115	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	+ 1
26	26	EastGF wi		2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	22	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
120⅜	92½	EasKd 1.56a	24	906	98⅝	96⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	29½	Eaton 1.80	12	103	44½	44	44⅛	+ ¼
27½	21¼	Echlin .48	15	171	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
30	21⅝	EckrdJk .36	16	105	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	16½	EckdNC .32	9	8	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	5	49	48⅝	48⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	ElPaso 1.10	8	255	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
5½	2	Elect Assoc	15	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16½	11⅞	EDS .60	12	83	14	13⅞	14	+ ½
3⅝	1⅛	ElMem Mg	1	28	3	2⅞	3	
9⅝	5	EIMM pf 1k		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	16	39	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
31	25⅝	EltraCp 1.16	9	15	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
41½	34	EmerEl .80	20	300	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	
51¼	39	Emery 1.20	24	30	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	
15	8⅜	Emaryln .40	16	21	13⅜	13½	13½	— ¼
37	26¼	Emhart 1.30	8	128	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
48	34½	Emhart pf		5	48	48	48	+ ⅜
15⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.36	9	12	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
		EmpDis pf.92		z100	10	10	10	
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
37⅜	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	9	278	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ¼
7	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
27⅜	21⅝	Enserch 1.72	10	148	25½	24⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
32¼	21½	Entex 1.20	7	17	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	17⅜	Envrtec .10e	12	109	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
79	21½	Equifax 2	8	8	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅛	Equimrk .88	7	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.60	6	x1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅝	EquiLf 2.29e	11	96	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
42	30⅜	Esmark 1.52	6	254	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
8½	4½	Esquire .16t	38	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	5⅞	Esterline .36	9	4	8½	8½	8½	
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.50	6	16	40½	39⅞	40	+ ⅜
11⅞	5	Evans Prod	8	154	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14¼	ExCelO 1.10	8	7	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	18	Exclsr 1.76e		3	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
54⅝	52	Exxon	9	1676	54¾	53⅞	54⅝	+ ⅜

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19⅞	FMC 1	8	298	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	31¼	FMC pf 2.25		10	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	Fabrge .40	9	133	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	FabriCtr .12	6	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	
53¼	36⅛	FairCam .80	35	132	47⅜	46½	47⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	6⅛	FairInd .30	15	30	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
17	11¼	FairmtF .68	8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	6	Farah Mfg		55	6	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		72	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	30	52	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	13¼	FedNMt .88	6	356	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
39⅜	24	FedPap 1.80	5	4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	16½	FPap pf 1.20		5	23⅝	23½	23½	
15	10⅝	FSignl .60a	7	40	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
50	42⅝	FedDSt 1.36	12	543	43⅞	43	43⅛	— ⅛
36	21⅜	Ferro 1.10	8	11	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		24	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	FidFin .64a	5	2	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
31⅜	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	10	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	— ¼
22⅝	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	29	18	17⅞	17⅞	
11¼	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	4	8	8	8	8	
14½	9⅛	FinSanB .28	5	10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
15⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	51	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	8	256	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
17⅛	12⅛	FstChar .61t	7	83	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	139	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
46½	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	13	21	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
11	8⅛	FstMiss .36	6	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30	22½	FstNBo 1.88	9	82	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
24	20⅝	FstNStBn 2	8	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	25	57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1½	FstPa Mtg		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	19	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	7	369	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
23	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	9	19	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	23⅛	FischM 1.10	9	181	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
13	8⅛	FishFds .40	6	49	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrScl .28	8	43	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
20⅝	14	FleetEnt .40	19	260	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	13¼	Fleming .80	8	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	28	253	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
20¼	16	Flintkot 1.16	9	32	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
60	50⅝	Fln pfA 4.50		z550	58½	58	58⅛	+ 1⅜
29⅝	25	Fln pfB 2.25		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
34⅞	16¼	FlaE Coast	9	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
18	13⅜	FlaGas 1	7	14	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	7	321	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
30⅝	25½	FlaPow 2.10	7	101	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜	+ ⅜
29⅝	19⅛	FlaStl 1.50	7	7	22⅛	22	22	
43⅛	30	FluorCp .80	13	435	44⅞	43⅛	44⅝	+ 1½
104	72¼	FluorpfB 3		8	107	105	107	+ 7
6⅛	4⅛	FdFair .20		24	5½	5⅜	5½	
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	8	892	58	57⅛	58	+ ⅜
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	6	32	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
15⅜	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	28⅝	FtHowP .64	11	14	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	9	138	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
46⅝	27½	Foxboro .80	12	125	47⅜	46⅞	47	+ ½
35⅝	23¼	FrnkInM .70	13	185	34	32⅞	33⅞	+ 1⅜
28½	21½	FreepM 1.60	13	29	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
29	18⅜	Frueht 1.80	8	64	26½	26⅜	26⅜	
9⅝	4½	Fuqua Ind.08e		72	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10⅞	GAFCp .40	9	194	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
22¼	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		197	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅛	GATX 1.80	9	87	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	31	22	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	GFBusn .32	18	10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
7½	5⅝	Gable Ind		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29⅝	21⅜	GamSk 1.40	5	11	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ¼
40⅛	32¼	Gannett .72	18	193	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
11⅝	11⅛	GapStrs	10	141	12⅜	11½	12⅛	+ ⅝
31	23⅝	GardDen .76	15	53	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
16⅞	13½	Garfink 1.04	7	22	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅜	Gatewa In	4	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Gemin 1.20a		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	GAInv 1.04e		32	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
46¼	35⅜	GenAmOil 1	14	3	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅜
10½	8⅛	GenBanc .80		10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	GnCable .72	10	44	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	17	GCinma .54	7	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Gen Develpt	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	8	414	62⅝	60	61⅝	+ 1⅞
58¼	46	GenEl 1.60	15	640	55½	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅜
32⅝	25⅝	GnFood 1.50	11	517	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	GenHost .60		7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	8¼	GenInst .22t	34	189	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
34⅝	27⅜	GnInstr pf 3		5	34	34	34	+ ⅛
21	14¼	GenMed .20	9	135	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
34⅛	26⅝	GenMills .76	16	128	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ¼
72⅜	57⅝	GnMot 3.15e	10	1321	70⅝	69⅞	70⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	49¼	GMot pf 3.75		10	51⅝	51½	51½	
73⅝	65	GnMot5pf 5		2	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	36	42	7	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅝	15⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	129	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	GenRefr .40	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
51⅛	34⅛	GnSignal .84	15	52	50⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
5⅜	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
28⅛	23⅝	GTelEl 1.80	9	695	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
27¼	26½	GTEl pfB2.48		2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
23⅝	18	GTire 1.10b	6	68	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ½
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		51	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
41⅝	34⅝	GenuPts .76	20	93	38	37½	37½	— ½
56	42	GeoPac 1.20	25	950	48⅝	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	31⅛	GeorPac wi		1	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		10	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
80	68¼	GaPw pf7.72		z200	76	76	76	
25⅝	19⅝	Gerber 1.30	9	46	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
189⅞	152	GettyOil 2e	12	12	177¼	176¼	177¼	+ 1¼
17⅝	15⅝	GettO pf1.20		5	17	17	17	
12⅞	10⅛	GiantPC .80	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Gibr Fin	6	39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	6	24	8	8	8	— ¼
39⅞	28⅝	Gillette 1.50	12	230	33	32½	32⅝	
18	9¼	Ginos Inc	6	108	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	GleasW .18e		13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	Global Mar	21	17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅝	20⅜	GlobeUn 1a	4	25	28½	28	28	— ½
18⅝	11½	GoldWt Fin	5	19	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
19⅝	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		11	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
29¼	18	Goodrh 1.12	9	132	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	466	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	26¼	Gouldin 1.36	9	313	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		18	26⅛	25⅞	26	+ ¼
33⅞	24¼	Grace 1.70	8	369	28⅛	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
34⅛	24⅛	Grainger .36	19	43	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
15⅞	12⅝	GrandUn 1	8	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
17⅝	12¼	Granitvl .80	5	27	14	14	14	— ⅛
19⅞	13¼	GreyDrg .60	5	8	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	26	408	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	+ ½
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	x1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
34⅛	28⅝	GtNorNek 1	8	155	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	9	32	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
31⅞	21¼	GtWest Unit	2	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
20¼	17⅝	GtWn pf 1.88		9	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18¼	15¼	GrGiant 1.08	16	15	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	183	15⅛	14⅞	15	
3⅜	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		36	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Grolier Inc		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14	Grumm .80	5	x37	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	Guardin .30	9	50	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
3½	1	Guard Mtg		2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	GulfWn n .60	5	468	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	GlfWind wt		97	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
76⅛	67	GlfW pf 5.75		3	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ¼
11⅝	7½	GlfLfHld .56	8	108	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	7	768	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	
21⅞	14¼	GulfResrc 1	6	46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
26⅜	1	GfR pfB 1.30		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	222	13⅛	13¼	13⅝	
60½	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z110	57½	57½	57½	— ½
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅝	HMW Ind	6	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
36	27⅝	HackW 2.80	7	7	33⅜	33½	33⅜	
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .60	12	107	18	18	18	
64⅝	48⅛	Hallibrtn .56	15	280	64	62½	63½	+ 1⅛
23⅝	16¼	HamrlP 1.20	7	24	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Hammond	17	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18¼	15⅛	HanJSec 1.47a		6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
22¼	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		13	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	Handimn .40	11	28	6	5⅞	6	
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	61	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
60⅛	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	11	137	56½	55⅛	56	+ ⅜
27⅝	21¼	HarBrJ 1.32	7	8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	Hardees	13	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅛	Harnishf .80	6	29	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	Harrah .30a	8	6	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
38⅛	33⅝	HarrBk 1.50	8	148	37⅝	37⅜	37½	
57¼	33⅜	Harris 1.40	14	96	54	53¼	53⅝	+ ⅝
27⅛	18⅝	Harsco 1.30b	6	32	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
14½	8¼	HartSMx .60	9	4	12⅛	12	12	
17⅞	15⅝	HattSe 1.44a		18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
24	20	HawlEl 1.76	8	10	22	22	22	
18⅝	11¼	HayesAlb 1b	8	14	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Hazeltine	3	91	9½	9¼	9¼	
8⅝	6⅝	Hecks .12	8	83	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	HeclaM .30t	18	28	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
15⅝	9	HellmBr .52	6	27	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
51⅛	44⅝	HeinzH 1.36	10	159	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
32	27⅝	Heinz pf 1.70		23	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Helene Curt	7	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	28½	HellerInt .92	8	29	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
42	30¼	HelmerP .35	10	46	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Hemisp Cap		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	27⅝	Hercules .80	19	230	29⅝	29¼	29½	
27½	18½	HershyFd 1	8	18	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
23⅝	11⅝	Hesston	5	61	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
25½	16⅝	Hestn pf 1.60		17	17½	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
59⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	15	112	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
117⅜	93½	HewlPk .30	35	137	108½	107¼	107⅜	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	High Voltg	17	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
24	17½	Hillenbd .78	9	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	15	HiltonHtl .70	11	297	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
28	20⅝	Hobart .92	13	7	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .80	8	87	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle .06e	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20	12⅝	Holiday .40	13	275	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	
46⅝	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	3	53	41	39½	39⅝	— 1⅝
44⅝	30⅝	Homestk 1a	37	129	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	38⅛	Honywll 1.40	13	357	48⅜	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅜
22⅝	21¼	HoovBl n	8	35	23⅛	22	23	+ 1
3⅛	1½	Horizon Cp		7	2	2	2	— ⅛
15¼	11½	HospAff .24b	6	316	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
28½	20⅛	HospCpA .32	10	45	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
16	9⅝	HostInti .48		17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16½	10⅝	Houdaill .80a	6	86	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	HouoMif .72	7	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅛	HousFab .28	9	33	10	9⅞	10	
20½	15⅝	HoushF 1.10	7	1082	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
26⅝	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	8	482	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
36⅝	28⅝	HousNG .60	13	89	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	11½	HowJohn .28	10	708	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		13	13⅜	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
8½	4½	HughHat .40	6	2	7	7	7	
52½	37⅝	HughsTl .40	14	181	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	11⅝	Homana .40	9	77	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅝	HuntCh .30	16	81	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	HuttnEF .60	5	103	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
17⅞	12	Huyck .60	17	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
15	8¼	Hydromt .36	7	30	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅞	16⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	179	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
42⅝	33⅝	ICInd pf3.50		8	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅜
94	75	ICInds pf 6		1	89	89	89	— 1
5⅝	3	ICN Pharm	20	179	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	IDS Rlty		47	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
42⅝	34½	INACp 2.10	17	605	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
19½	16¼	INAIn 1.59a		5	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
13⅛	9⅝	IUIntl .90	7	392	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
35	26¼	IUInt A		5	31	31	31	+ ½
29½	26	IdahoP 2.16	12	23	28⅛	28	28⅛	
18½	13⅛	IdealBs 1.20	8	22	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6⅝	IdeaToy .32b	6	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	470	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
45½	41	IlPow pf3.78		z400	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
30	21	ITW .56	17	4	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
14⅝	10¼	ImpICpA .24	5	132	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
37	25⅝	INCO 1.40a	16	253	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	Income Cap		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	IncCCu .80a		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
112½	102	IndlM pf 12		z80	110½	110½	110½	+ 1½
24⅝	19⅝	IndlGas 2.12	7	13	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
22⅝	20	IndplPL 1.82	9	19	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	IndiNat 1.20	10	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅝	6⅝	Inexco Oil	32	108	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
95½	70	IngerR 2.68	14	165	87½	86⅝	86⅝	— 1⅝
57½	45⅝	IngR pf 2.35		8	55½	53⅝	53½	— 2½
34	27⅝	Inlnd Con	7	45	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ 1
58⅝	41	InlndStl 2.60	12	62	53½	53⅛	53⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Inmont .50	6	236	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Insilco .76	7	339	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	12⅝	Insll pfA1.25		10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	533	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ 1⅛
48⅝	38⅝	Intercp 1.66	8	143	41	40⅝	41	+ 1
8⅝	4⅝	Intercti Dlv	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42½	25⅝	Interlak 2.20	5	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
280⅝	223⅝	IBM 9	19	702	277½	276	277	+ 1⅝
28⅝	21⅛	IntFlavF .32	34	701	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ 2
32½	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	20	583	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
42¼	32⅝	IntMinC 2.40	4	982	35	33⅝	33⅝	— 2½
13⅝	6¼	IntMng .20e	12	190	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	
34¼	24⅝	IntMulfi 1.50	7	43	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅝
79⅛	57⅝	IntPaper 2	11	2221	69⅛	68⅝	69	
8	5½	IntRectif .15		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	22¼	IntTT 1.60	9	1430	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
58	44	IntTT pfH 4		4	58	58	58	+ ½
54	42½	IntTT pfJ 4		9	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅜
53¼	41¼	IntTT pfK 4		35	54¼	53	54¼	+ 1¼
57	47	IntTT pfO 5		11	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
38	27⅝	ITT pfN 2.25		80	38⅛	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
57	45⅝	ITTpfI 4.50		9	58⅝	57⅛	58⅛	+ 1⅛
30⅝	23¼	Intrace 1.45	7	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
81	64	Intrbcepf 5		2	78½	78½	78½	+ 1½
27	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	7	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅝	10⅝	IntraBrd .80	4	8	12	11⅞	12	
16⅝	14⅝	IntraPw 1.45	9	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	6	67	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	23½	IowaBf .30e	3	1424	29⅛	26½	27⅛	— 2⅝
15⅛	13⅛	IowaEl 1.40	9	29	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	IowaIIG 1.72	9	10	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
25⅝	24¼	IowIll pf2.31		z900	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	8	16	22	22⅝	22⅝	
20¼	17⅝	IowaPS 1.72	8	36	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Ipco Hosp	14	178	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅝	Itek Corp	85	55	17⅛	16⅞	17	
15	5¼	ItelCorp .20	9	42	13½	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛

J K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	12⅛	JamesF .80	10	17	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Janizan .80	6	20	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
10⅛	7½	JapanF .91e		115	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	24⅝	JeffPPilot .80	12	100	30¼	29⅞	30	
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z130	41½	41½	41½	
121	110¼	JC pf 13.50		z210	119	118½	118½	— ½
108½	100½	JerCen pf 11.		z220	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
24¼	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	49	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
8½	4½	Jewelcor	10	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛

Borg-Warner earnings hit record high

We've outdone ourselves! Thanks to record second quarter and first half earnings, we're happy to announce we've revised our year-end earnings forecast for 1976 to at least $4.0 a share!

Record: Second quarter sales of $ million!

Record: Second quarter earnings $24.5 million, or $1.26 a share, more than double last year's second quarter earnings!

Record: First half sales of $924 million!

Record: First half earnings of $ million, or $2.14 a share, again, more than twice 1975 first half earnings.

As you can see, things are looking For more information write:

Borg-Warner Corporation
Dept. WP
Place du Champ de Mars, 5
B-1050 Brussels, Belgium
or phone Brussels 513-68-30

BORG WARNER

NYSE Ticker Symbol: BOR

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
32½	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	261	29⅝	29⅛		
96½	82¼	JohnsonJn 1	27	199	87⅝	87		
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .90	8	48	22½	22⅛		
45	36⅛	JhnCont pf 2		1	41⅝	41⅝		
19⅝	12⅝	JonLoan .50	7	39	15⅝	15⅝		
37⅞	27⅝	Jorgen 1.80	5	3	36⅝	36⅝		
24⅝	19½	Jostens 1b	8	9	23⅝	23⅝		
50⅞	32⅝	JovMfs 1.10	11	167	47	46⅝		
4⅝	1⅝	Justica Mtg		12	2⅛	2⅛		
52⅝	29	KLM Airlin		6	45	44⅝		
39⅛	27½	KalsrAl 1.20	10	x87	37½	36⅝		
74	57	Kal .57pf 4.75		x2	72	70½		
74⅝	55½	Kal 66pf 4.75		x3	73	72		
9	5⅝	KaisCem .50	16	23	9	8⅝		
15½	12⅝	KalCe pf1.37		1	14⅝	14⅝		
13⅛	11⅛	Kane Mil .24	4	8	12	11⅝		
28⅝	19¼	Kaneb .90b	7	20	24⅝	23⅝		
28¼	25	KCtyPL 2.36	8	22	27⅝	27⅜		
54	49	KCPL pf4.50		z20	52	52		
31	15	KCSouln 1r	6	3	27¼	27¼		
19⅝	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	29	19	18⅝		
17	14⅝	KanNb 1.32B	8	12	16	15⅝		
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	7	24	19	19		
4⅝	3	Katy Ind		15	4⅛	4⅛		
15⅝	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		25	14⅝	14⅝		
11¼	6½	Kaufm Brd	48	154	7⅝	7⅝		
15⅝	7⅝	Kawecki Brl	23	87	15⅛	15⅛		
7⅝	4⅝	KeeneCp .20	6	17	6⅝	6⅝		
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	10	8	7⅝	7½		
26⅝	20	Kellogs 1	15	162	25⅝	25⅛		
17⅝	12	Kellwood .80	6	29	13⅛	13⅛		
36⅝	30¼	Kennct .80e		375	33⅜	32		
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	306	22⅛	22⅛		
22	3	KerrGls .40	7	50	19⅝	19⅛		
82⅝	60⅝	KerrMc 1.25	15	159	75⅝	74⅛		
21⅛	16⅝	KeystCon 1a	6	26	20	19½		
33⅝	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	45	30½	30⅛		
51⅞	41	KiddepfB 4		14	49⅝	49⅜		
51	43	KiddepfC 4		10	49	49		
47⅝	36⅛	KimbCl 1.88	9	264	42⅝	42¼		
17⅛	12⅝	KirschCo .90 1	3	12	14¼	14⅛		
37½	28⅝	KnigtRid .42 1	3	16	35⅝	35⅛		
14	8⅝	Koehring .15e	14	11	13⅛	13		
60⅝	35⅝	Koppers 1.60	10	24	55⅝	55½		
54⅝	50	Kopprpf 4		z100	53	53		
46⅝	40⅝	Kraftco 2.12	9	155	44⅝	44⅛		
39⅝	31⅛	KresgeS .32	28	610	37⅝	36⅝		
14⅝	10	Kroehler Mf	18	2	14⅛	14⅛		
23⅝	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	9	246	23⅝	22⅝		
9⅝	4½	Kysor .40	46	9	9			

L

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Cp	17	1	3⅝	3⅝		
7⅝	10⅝	LTV Corp		96	15⅝	15⅝		
51	42½	LTVCp p f 5		2	48	48		
19⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.66	10	20	19⅝	19⅝		
15⅝	12	LamsSess 1.16	11	25	15⅝	15⅝		
17⅝	10	LawlerCh .24 2	8	39	10⅝	10⅝		
11⅝	6½	LearSleg .32	7	89	11⅝	11		
32⅝	23⅝	LearS pf2.25		7	31⅝	31		
34	24⅝	Leasway .88	9	8	30⅛	29⅝		
28⅞	10⅝	LeedsN .59	9	31	19⅝	19⅛		
19¼	12	Leesona .75	7	24	18⅝	17⅝		
18⅝	10⅝	LehPC .80	16	x67	17⅝	17⅝		
2	⅝	LehVal Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝		
12¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		91	12⅛	12		
8⅝	4½	Lennar Crp		27	5	4⅝		
26¼	18½	Lenox 1	10	5	21⅝	21		
10½	7⅝	LesFay .40b	6	15	8⅛	8		
11½	6⅝	LevFd Cap		7	10⅝	10⅝		
23⅝	12	LevFin .75a		5	13	13		
22⅝	20⅝	LeviStr n .50	6	88	22	21⅝		
8½	•	Levitz Furn	56	152	5⅝	5		
34⅝	21⅝	LOF 1.50	8	88	33⅝	33		
72½	55¼	LOF pf 4.75		2	67½	67½		
17⅝	9½	Librty Cp.52	8	27	18	18		
3⅝	2⅛	Librty Loan		1	2⅛	2⅛		
6⅝	•	LibrtyLn pf		1	4⅝	4⅝		
36⅛	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	8	88	34	33⅝		
68	45	LillyEli 1.30	20	241	53½	52⅝		
30⅝	24	LincNat 1.60	13	580	31½	30⅝		
61⅝	49	LincNfpf 3		1	62	62		
18⅝	15⅝	LincPl 1.68A		14	17⅝	17⅝		
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	6	72	3	2⅞		
17⅝	6⅝	Littonln 18t	17	114	15⅝	15⅝		
23⅞	9	Littnplc pfc		1	20½	20½		
28⅝	16¼	Litton pfB 2		10	20	20		
12½	6⅝	Lockhd Airc	3	133	10⅝	10		
31⅞	21	Loews 1.20	6	209	28¼	27⅝		
9⅝	6	LomaFin .50	7	76	7⅝	7⅝		
17½	11¼	LomM 1.16e	19	21	14½	14¼		
19⅝	14	LoneStInd 1	9	44	16	15⅝		
18	15⅝	LngIsLt 1 .56	7	242	17⅝	16⅝		
1	3-32	LIL rt		7386	11-64	7-64		
57	58	LIL pfB 5		z10	53	53		
80½	71	LILpt 5.75		1	78	78		
90⅝	82½	LILpt 8.30		z60	86	86		
26⅝	24⅝	LIL ptO 2.47		4	26⅝	26⅝		
39⅝	31½	Longs Drug	22	48	32⅝	32		
16	8½	Loral Corp.10e	8	22	14	13⅝		
38	22	LaLand 1.20	12	334	29	28⅝		
18	17	LaPacif .28b	13	183	13⅝	13⅝		
25	21⅝	LouisGs 1.88	8	8	23⅝	23½		
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60		45	15⅝	15½		
44⅝	34⅛	Lubrizol 1 .10	17	x164	40⅝	39⅝		
17⅛	13⅛	LuckyS .68b	11	131	14⅝	14		
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		19	7⅝	7⅝		
29⅝	22	LukenSt 1 .60	8	8	27	26⅝		
24⅝	13⅝	LykesCp 1	4	49	19⅝	19⅝		
47⅝	28⅝	Lykes pf2.50		16	37½	37⅛		
8⅝	4	LyrCSys .20	15	9	7	6⅝		

M

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅝	10⅝	MBPX .48a	3	4	12⅝	12⅝		
36⅝	29⅝	MCAInc 1	5	111	30⅝	30⅝		
5⅝	3½	MEI Cp	5	13	4⅝	4½		
17⅝	16⅝	MGICIn .16		1598	15½	15		
12	8⅝	MacAF .60b	5	4	9⅝	9		
5⅛	2⅝	MacDonal	7	125	4⅝	4⅝		
7½	4⅝	Macke .30	10	26	6⅝	6⅝		
13⅝	9⅛	MadisFd .60		78	12⅝	12⅝		
ry	1 2 6	16		35½	35	35	— ½	
27⅝	21⅝	MalHyde .56	12	6	23¼	23		
9⅝	4⅝	Manhin .05e	4	12	7⅝	7		
48⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	9	61	37⅝	36⅝		
41⅝	32⅝	MAPCO .90	14	101	37⅝	37½		
12⅝	7⅝	Marathn Mf	2	34	9⅝	9⅝		
60⅝	41⅝	MarathnO 2	12	68	55½	55⅝		
21⅝	13⅝	Maremt .50	8	241	18⅝	18		
13⅝	9⅝	MarMic .80		39	11⅝	10⅝		
15⅝	11⅝	MarionL .52	14	37	13⅝	12⅝		
61⅝	28½	Marley 1	11	4	54⅝	53⅝		
[illegible]	8⅝	Marqtte .40a	9	6	13⅝	13½		
61⅝	52⅝	MrshMcL 2 1	8	113	56⅝	55⅝		
25⅝	16⅝	MarshF 1.24	9	28	19⅝	18⅝		
25⅝	16⅝	MartMa 1.40	9	635	25½	25⅛		
27⅛	17	MrldCup .60	8	38	24½	24⅛		
31⅝	22½	MascoCp .20	17	156	24⅝	24⅝		
25⅝	18⅝	Masonite .54	16	47	19⅝	19		
12⅝	9⅝	MasM 1.17e	10	29	11⅝	11⅛		
17⅝	14⅝	MasC 1.60		6	16⅝	16⅝		
11⅝	10⅝	Masinc .98e		63	11	10⅝		
25⅝	19⅝	MatsuE .28a	18	156	22⅝	22⅝		
33	28⅝	May DStr1.12	10	234	31⅝	30⅝		
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	37	28½	28⅝		
39	30⅝	Maytg 1.30a	13	486	33⅝	33		
17⅝	15⅝	McCord .84	6	14	15⅝	15⅝		
32⅝	37⅝	McDermot 1	5	274	48⅝	47⅝		
66	51⅝	McDnld .02e	25	669	56⅝	55½		
24⅝	14⅝	McDonD .44	10	465	24	23		
32½	27⅝	McGEd 1.50	12	20	32⅝	32⅝		
17	12⅝	McGrwH .64	10	147	15½	15⅝		
48½	35	McIntyr .75e	8	z178	36	35		
17½	13⅝	McKee .90	7	33	17	16⅝		
27⅝	24⅝	McLear n.46	10	38	25⅝	25½		
23⅝	18⅝	McLoul 1.60	15	15	23⅝	22⅝		
12⅝	9⅝	McNeil .80	10	11	11⅝	11⅝		
23	18½	Mead Corp.92	7	294	20⅝	20		
26⅝	17	Medusa 1.40	8	4	26	25⅝		
25⅝	17⅝	Melvillk .68	12	125	22⅝	22⅝		
15⅝	9⅝	Menasc .50r	5	72	14⅝	14		
76	65	Merck 1.40	22	310	72⅝	71⅝		
19⅛	10⅛	Meredith .70	5	12	14⅝	14⅝		
33⅝	14⅝	MerrLyn .80	9	435	25⅝	25⅝		
39⅝	19	MesaPet .10	22	75	28⅝	28		
33⅝	24½	MesP pf 1.60		39	31⅝	31		
11⅝	6	Mesabi 1.10e	7	243	7⅝	7⅝		
25	16⅝	MestaMch .90e	11	5	24⅝	24		
15⅝	12⅝	MGM 1r	7	100	13⅝	13⅝		
30⅝	15	Metrom .80	8	83	27⅝	27⅝		
83⅝	73⅝	MetE pf 8.12		z30	80	80		
85⅝	73⅝	MtE pfJ 8.32		z80	82½	82½		
83	7	MtE pfH8.32		z40	82	82		
24⅝	17⅝	MichTube 1	6	29	20⅝	20⅝		
29	26⅝	MhWl pf 2.67		x6	27½	27⅝		
22⅝	13⅝	Microwave	12	22	20⅝	20⅝		
15	12⅝	MidCtl 1.12	8	33	15	14⅝		
14⅝	13⅝	MidSUt 1.32	8	400	14⅝	14⅝		
3	1⅝	Midlnd Mtg		13	2	1⅝		
26⅝	18⅝	MidlRo 1.40	7	44	24⅝	24		
21⅝	15	Milgo Elect	12	72	19⅝	19½		
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	8	32	15⅝	15		

(Continued on Page 10.)

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هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY AUGUST 5, 1976

...nthly Gap Narrows ...German Payments

...FURT, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ)...st German balance of ...showed a preliminary ...605 million marks in ...st a revised surplus of ...marks in May and a ...752 million marks in ...the Bundesbank an...day.

...ments figures comprise ...t account and capital ...ns.

...rent account for June ...preliminary deficit of ...marks, against a revis... of 1.439 billion marks ...d a surplus of 54 mil...s in June, 1975.

...m capital transactions ...preliminary surplus of ...ion marks in June, ...revised surplus of 113 ...arks in May and a defi...3 billion marks in June.

...rm capital transactions ...showed a preliminary ...f 477 million marks, ...revised deficit of 941 ...arks in May and a sur...3 million marks in June.

...eign Assets Rise

...change in the Bundes...ign assets in June was ...8 million marks, against ... of 2.127 billion marks ...and a decline of 664 ...arks in June, 1975.

...change includes trans...actions not statistically recorded, which in June showed a preliminary deficit of 507 million marks, against revised deficit of 2.738 billion marks in May and a surplus of 88 million marks in June, 1975.

Statistically recorded transactions in the first of this year showed a preliminary surplus of 9.977 billion marks, against a deficit of 1.1 billion marks in the 1975 first half.

The current account in the first half of this year showed a preliminary surplus of 4.761 billion marks, against a surplus of 7.009 billion marks in the like 1975 period.

Long-term capital transactions showed a preliminary deficit of 650 million marks in the first half, against a deficit of 8.546 billion marks in the first half of 1975.

Short-term capital transactions in the first six months of this year showed a preliminary surplus of 5.866 billion marks, against a surplus of 437 million marks in the like 1975 period.

The net change in foreign assets of the Bundesbank in the first half was a rise of 6.2 billion marks, against a rise of 1.046 billion marks in the first half of the previous year.

Transactions that are not statistically recorded showed a preliminary deficit of 3.777 billion marks in the first half, against a surplus of 2.146 billion marks in the like year-ago period.

Meanwhile in Bonn the Economics Ministry said the preliminary seasonally adjusted value of new orders to the West German manufacturing industry rose 2 per cent month-to-month in June as a result of a 10.5-per-cent gain in new foreign business.

The order inflow index for June was 150, up 2 per cent from 147 in May though still 6.3 per cent below the abnormally high 160 of June, 1975 (1970 equals 100). The year-earlier figure was artificially raised by the expiration on June 30, 1975, of a government capital investment incentive for domestic purchasers. The new order index averaged about 136 last year.

The June index of new foreign orders was 201, up about 10.5 per cent from 182 in May and up 31.4 per cent from 153 in June, 1975. The June leap interrupted an indecisive, fluctuating trend during the first five months, when the foreign order index had averaged 180.4.

The large month-to-month increase in foreign orders was mostly due to a 19.9-per-cent rise in demand for capital goods. The Economics Ministry attributed this rise to "large orders," but the ministry did not give details.

Foreign order inflow for basic and production goods—like steel and chemicals—gained 2 per cent and new business in consumer items was up 1 per cent.

The June index of new domestic orders was 135, down from 136 in May and down 16.7 per cent from the swollen year-earlier figure of 162. Month-to-month, demand declined marginally for all three major categories of manufactured goods.

...nan Price ...l Falls ...ing July

...Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Eco...minister Hans Friedrichs ...y that preliminary data ...t West German consum... declined in July from ...stood only around 4 per ...e the year-earlier level. ...atement released by the ...s Ministry, Mr. Fride... he regarded the price ...ent as a "gratifying sig... Germany's upswing is ...g without inflationary ...He attributed the ex...onth-to-month price de... first in more than a ..."a more favorable devel...for food."

...y sources said they ex... prices to show a 0.3 to ... decline from June. This ...ean a year-to-year in... 4 to 4.2 per cent, they ...

...r-to-year rise of 4 per ... last achieved in Decem... The last 4.2-per-cent ... was in January, 1971. ...en inflation rates have ...her.

...ng Germany's latest ... indicators, Mr. Fride...ded that the economy ...ving any "signs of fa... Increases in industrial ...n and manufacturing ...flow and declines in ...e work point more to ...dy-oriented, tension-free ... he said.

...oblique reference to a *month-to-month rise in* ...ployment rate announc...day, Mr. Fridericks said, ...n, the reduction of busi... unemployment follows ...rtain delay the *improve...production and the order* ..." The increase, though ... is normal seasonally, ...criticism from the op... Christian Democratic ... Germany holds federal ... Oct. 3.

...d Squeeze ...the Snake

...ON, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).— ...on the joint European ...float, or snake, resumed ... both the Bundesbank ...Belgians National Bank ...tervene late in the day ... their two currencies ...e required 2.25-per-cent ...nargin, foreign exchange ...said.

...uying of deutsche marks ...he dollar down to 2.5360 ...om 2.5430 late yesterday. ... said trading in marks ...ve.

...llar fell against the Bel...n, which was pulled up ...deutsche mark. A late ...ate was 39.20 Belgian ...ompared with 39.24 yes... However, the Belgian ...s right at its mandatory ...point *against the mark* ...

...er said he believed that ...e Bundesbank and the ... National Bank had to ...substantial support to ...e Belgian franc and ... mark together.

...ollar gained marginally ...he French franc to 4.9210 ...190 but fell against the ...anc to 2.4755 from 2.4825. ... the Swiss franc was ...nchanged against the ... mark at 1.0344, thus ... to its normal pattern of ...with the mark.

...g rose to $1.7945 from ...s the Bank of England's ...f keeping Eurosterling ...gh continued to discour...ng.

Trend Seen Continuing This Year

Funds' Sales Hit N.Y. Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Analysts searching to explain why the stock market has been stalled for nearly six months may be underestimating the downward pressure exerted by the large amounts of stock being sold by U.S. mutual funds. The mutual funds have been net sellers of stocks since February, and they are likely to continue these sales because they need cash.

Between Jan. 31 and June 30, mutual fund portfolio managers took more than $1 billion out of the stock market by selling more stock than they bought. The funds have been forced to sell by some of the stiffest demands for cash they ever have experienced.

Those demands have come from mutual fund shareholders who want out. The holders, who bought fund shares to get professional management of their investments, have the right to cash in their chips at will. They are exercising that right, and withdrawing their investments, with a vengeance.

The problems of the mutual funds have a wide impact even though the funds, with $46.8 billion of total assets at June 30, are far from being the largest institutional force in the stock market. That distinction is held by private pension funds, most of which are managed by bank trust departments.

Latest available data from the Securities and Exchange Commission show private pension funds at the end of 1975 had assets of $145 billion, of which $89 billion was in common stock. In contrast, the SEC tabulation put year-end assets of all types of investment companies at $66 billion, while common stockholdings totaled $43 billion, of which $39 billion was held by mutual funds.

But mutual funds trade a larger proportion of their assets than private pension funds do and, as a result, swing great weight in the market. In 1975, for example, while pension funds bought and sold $29.3 billion of common stock, mutual funds—with less than half the stockholdings—accounted for more than $23 billion of transactions. The next-largest institutional sector, life insurance companies, had less than $8 billion of stock dealings.

So mutual funds can make ripples in the marketplace when they become a steady source of stock: "There's little question in my mind that the heavy selling by funds this year has had a retarding effect on overall stock prices since early this year," says Steven Leuthold, a market strategist at Piper, Jaffrey & Co., Minneapolis, and a mutual fund adviser.

Despite the drain from redemptions, fund managers have been so bullish on the market that they have sold off far less stock from their portfolios than they needed to meet redemptions. Because they joined the stock-buying stampede in January, when they invested $178 million more in the stock market than they withdrew, the funds in the first six months raised only $880 million through stock market sales. Net redemptions, however, were nearly twice that amount. The difference needed to meet redemptions came from cash reserves, which were reduced to a critical point.

In the first half, cash reserves dropped to $2.68 billion from $3.75 billion. On June 30, the latest date for which the Investment Company Institute, the funds' trade association, has statistics, the cash position represnted 5.7 per cent of the industry's assets. Normally, even in periods in which redemption pressures have been absent, a cash position of 5 to 6 per cent is considered a fully invested posture for fund portfolios.

By another measure, the depletion of cash reserves looks even more serious. First half net redemptions represented nearly 4 per cent of June 30 assets, and that pace of cash-ins indicates that the funds actually were carrying less than 2 per cent of assets in investable cash reserves, over and above the net redemption rate. "That's the lowest figure I've seen since statistics on the funds have been kept," Piper Jaffrey's Mr. Leuthold says.

Funds may well experience a steady outflow of cash through the rest of the year. Mr. Leuthold says, "We could very well see net redemptions for the full year of $2.5 billion to $3 billion. As far as I can see, there's no way the funds can be a positive factor in the stock market over the next six months."

To Finance Pipeline Material Deal

Russians to Try Again for Loan in Japan

By Mike Bassett

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Soviet loan applicants are expected back here next week in search of Japanese government financing for a purchase of $400 million to $500 million in gas pipeline material.

The Russians have already purchased 1.05 million metric tons of steel pipe from Japanese suppliers for use in gas lines scheduled for completion for 1980. Industry sources say the Russians are viewed as a poor loan risk by the Japanese government at the moment, but are trying again, backed by the fact that they now want a package of a pipe-producing plant and 1.5 million metric tons of steel plate to feed it.

The sources say that the government here is expected to look more favorably on the package deal than on a Soviet loan bid just for steel plate purchases, which was rejected last month. They also say that Japanese steelmakers are likely to support the Soviet application.

The steelmakers, who have seen heavy plate become the only steel product not to benefit from a price recovery, would welcome a chance to sell inventories that have piled up amid a drop in demand from shipbuilders.

East-Bloc Pipeline

The Japanese steel and machinery is to be used in construction of a 2,750-kilometer gas pipeline from the western part of the Soviet Union to its border with East Europe. The line will supply gas to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. Its construction is to be carried out jointly by those nations in return for the supply. The other line is a 2,000-kilometer link between Siberia and Moscow.

Steel marketing sources say the steel the Russians want to buy is of 30-millimeter thickness—a thickness they say is not made in the Soviet Union. They say that in previous pipeline projects, the Russians have placed two domestically made 12-millimeter plates together to build desired thickness, but that for the two projects now being worked on this double-plate method is considered too expensive. In addition, it is thought that pipeline joints with the double-plate method would be too susceptible to leaks.

The potential sale of 1.5 million metric tons of plate would involve 300,000-ton annual shipments over five years. The Japanese want to make the sale on a free-on-board basis, leaving the Russians to handle transportation costs. The transport cost is said to be one reason why Moscow is switching to easier-to-ship plates from their previous pipe purchase.

Euroloan Possibility

After the Russians' previous failure to get a Japanese government loan for purchase of the steel plate at Japanese mills, trading companies here sounded out the possibility of raising a Eurodollar loan whose proceeds, and interest costs, they could pass on to the buyers from Moscow.

On banker here says five-year Eurodollars would have cost the trading firms about 9 per cent annually. A trading company official says it was discovered that the interest charge that would have been passed on to Moscow was 9.4 to 9.8 per cent. The Russians rejected this rate, and suggested they would pay about 7.5 per cent if Japanese steelmakers would absorb the added two points interest cost in order to make the plate sale.

The steelmakers turned down this notion, and the Russians were left to resubmit their credit request to the government here. A group of Soviet trade officials is arriving in Tokyo next Monday to resume negotiations, it was earned today.

Meantime, although the Japanese government is wary of further loan exposure to Moscow, commercial bank sources here say they are "moving aggressively" to capture Soviet loan business. One banker suggests that the government's warmess about lending to the Russians may be based more on fear of antagonizing the Chinese than on a real concern about the level of Soviet foreign exchange reserves.

Swiss Find a Way to Supply Oil States' Demand for Francs

ZURICH, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland has found a way to meet some of the oil producing nations' demand for Swiss franc holdings without letting this push the Swiss currency even higher and with safeguards to minimize the use of the franc as an international reserve currency.

What the central bank has done has been to approve the private placement by Swiss banks of medium-term notes of international development organizations with official agencies of the oil producers.

This is exceptional, because the central bank's rules prohibit the private placement of notes with foreign governments or agencies so as to prevent the Swiss franc from assuming a reserve role.

The national bank says it now recognizes the desire of the oil producers to diversify their foreign reserves and has arranged this bypass so that it can cope with this need without allowing the buildup of upward pressure on the franc by chanelling the funds out of Switzerland.

Under Swiss rules, a foreign borrower is obliged to convert Swiss franc borrowings into dollars. With foreknowledge, the central bank can prevent any disruptive effect of such movements on foreign exchange markets. In the case of oil producers, the national boank handles the conversion, thus allowing itself an extra weapon in its intervention armory.

For the oil producers, the notes, with maturities ranging to 8 years, yield a tax-free income. Also, the oil countries do not run afoul of Swiss curbs on the inflow of capital, with such deterrents as a negative interest charge on foreign Swiss franc deposits.

U.S. Car Firms in Anti-Trust Probe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission has begun a broad anti-trust investigation of the U.S. auto industry that could have major long-range consequences for the three leading Detroit car makers.

In a three-paragraph announcement late yesterday, the commission said it will examine the industry's economic structure, as well as the "economic performance" of both foreign and domestic auto makers and distributors, specifically, their "acts, practices and methods of competition."

The overall investigation will look at pricing policies, economies resulting from large-scale operations, vertical integration in the industry and automobile distribution practices, the FTC stated.

The commission's plan first surfaced last month, when it was reported that an FTC staff recommendation for such a move had been submitted to the Justice Department's anti-trust division for comment.

The Justice Department unit itself has been interested in the auto industry. Since the mid-1960s it has started, and ended, several investigations of the auto makers and it could have requested that the FTC keep off its turf.

But the anti-trust division did not raise any objections, clearing the way for commission approval of a wide-ranging inquiry, an FTC lawyer said.

Could Take Action

Should the investigation demonstrate to the commission that one or more of the Big Three—General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp.—is involved in anti-competitive practices, the agency could seek remedies ranging from orders prohibiting such practices to major structural changes in the industry.

As is customary in FTC announcements of investigations, however, the commission cautioned that "the existence of an investigation does not imply that violations of the law have occurred." FTC officials previously have estimated that the investigation would last two to three years, with only a 50-per-cent chance of producing enough evidence to support formal anti-trust charges.

Owen Johnson, head of the FTC's Bureau of Competition, said that about a dozen lawyers and economists—a sizable force by FTC standards—will work on the investigation in its initial stages.

The length of time required for completion, though, will depend on the amount of documents to be reviewed, the extent to which witnesses cooperate and other unpredictable factors, Mr. Johnson said.

Comment From GM

In Detroit, Thomas Murphy, GM chairman, said in a statement: "It seems that we will be called upon to demonstrate once again that the business is intensely competitive and operating in accordance with the law. We expect to do so, but deplore the waste of public and private resources that the task will entail."

He asserted that the amount of competition in the auto business "is demonstrated by the entry of some 30 new competitors in the post-war years" including Volkswagen and Volvo, who both plan to build cars in the United States.

He also said that auto-industry competition is demonstrated by, among other things, "the government's own statistics, which show that auto prices in this country have consistently risen much less rapidly than prices of consumer goods as a whole."

Lee Iacocca, Ford president, said the FTC's decision "is unfortunate and unnecessary" and called it "another example of a costly burden imposed by government which in the end must be born by our customers."

A spokesman for Chrysler said the company had no comment to make on the FTC announcement.

Belgian Jobless Rate Increases in July

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Unemployment in Belgium rose by 9,375 persons in July, the first month to show an increase after a slowdown that started in January, figures supplied by the national employment office showed. The number of unemployed rose to 224,524 at the end of July, up from 215,149 on June 30 and some 174,000 a year ago.

The July figure represents 8.4 per cent of the work force.

Volume Exceeds 20 Million As Wall St. Gain Continues

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (IHT).—Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange today swept passed the 20-million share mark for the first time in nearly three weeks as the market added to the broad advance of the previous session.

"The advance was mostly a reaction to the recent sold-out condition of the market," declared one analyst, who said he saw little else around to motivate investors.

Other analysts said it was strictly a case of investors reaching out for bargains in issues that had become attractively priced.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 1.95 points to 992.28. It was up 4.41 at 3 o'clock.

Advancers outnumbered decliners by about 815 to about 565.

Volume totaled 20.65 million shares, compared with 18.5 million yesterday.

Aluminum Co. of America climbed 3/4 to 56 1/4. It raised some ingot prices.

Armstrong Rubber, which reported sharply higher earnings moved ahead 1 1/4 to 20 3/4.

Also firm were Digital Equipment up 1 1/8 to 170 1/8, Corning Glass 2 3/4 to 78 1/2 McDonnell Douglas 1 1/8 to 24, Standard Oil of Ohio 2 3/4 to 72, Exxon 1 1/8 to 54 7/8, and American Home Products 1 1/8 to 34 1/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange pushed moderately higher, with the Amex index up 0.15 to 103.87.

Soybean futures prices advanced 20 cents a bushel, the allowable limit for one session on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The strength in soybeans as well as in meal and oil strongly influenced higher prices in wheat, corn and oats futures.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Greyhound Corp.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	938.2	923.5
Profits	17.7	19.0
Per Share	0.40	0.44
Share dil.	0.38	0.42

Int. Minerals & Chemicals

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	333.8	331.8
Profits	29.4	43.4
Per Share	1.66	2.61
Share dil.	1.61	2.39
Year		
Revenue	1,260.0	1,302.0
Profits	135.4	161.8
Per Share	7.75	9.91
Share dil.	7.39	8.90

Kerr McGee Corp.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	531.8	446.5
Profits	39.4	38.5
Per Share	1.52	1.53
Six Months		

Williams Cos.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	296.2	232.9
Profits	19.9	34.6
Per Share	0.80	1.39
First Half		
Revenue	533.9	489.7
Profits	35.8	76.4
Per Share	1.43	3.14

Exporting Firms Get French Aid

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Crédit National, a state-owned lending institution, granted 478 loans totalling 2.103 billion francs between June, 1974 and December, 1975 to encourage French firms to boost export-oriented investments, according to the institution's latest quarterly bulletin published today.

The bulletin indicates that 23 per cent of turnover of French industrial enterprises is realized abroad.

The capital goods sector has been the largest beneficiary during the period under review, followed by firms manufacturing intermediate goods.

The bulletin points out that the firms involved have pledged to increase their sales abroad twice as fast as their domestic sales.

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Weekly net asset value

on August 2, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $37.49

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $27.34

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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Summary Financial Statement as of March 31, 1976.
(thousands of Lux. Francs)

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Liquid Assets:		Preferred Creditors	6,816
Cash, Balances in Postal Cheque Account and with Central Banks	15,336,552	Collection Items payable	3,627
Balances with Banks at sight (incl. for agreed periods up to one month)	27,742,639	Liabilities to Banks at sight and up to one month	30,972,235
Collection Items and other Assets realisable at short notice	2,828	for agreed periods of more than one month	97,211,485
Balances with Banks payable for agreed periods of more than one month	53,509,968	Deposits of non-banking Finance Establishments	18,256,738
Advances to non-banking Finance Establishments	1,430,513	Current Accounts and Deposits up to one month	8,285,373
Bills discounted	3,025,602	for agreed periods exceeding one month	10,824,364
Other Advances	55,643,080	Sundry Creditors	2,520
Securities	11,032,659	Miscellaneous	2,651,665
Miscellaneous	3,420,420	Fiduciary Accounts	211,302
Fiduciary Accounts	211,302	Capital and Reserves	3,575,000
Fixed Assets	2,905,409	Provisions for contingencies and depreciations	1,441,540
		Balance brought forward	1,895
		Profit	816,412
	174,260,972		174,260,972

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

EXPENDITURE		REVENUE	
Interest and commissions	8,346,939	Interest and commissions	8,176,856
General Expenses	851,305		
Provisions for contingencies and depreciation	398,231	Other income	2,436,238
Other expenses	646,064	Release of provisions for contingencies and depreciation	445,857
Net profit	816,412		
	11,058,951		11,058,951

The itemized Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account will be published in the "Memorial—Recueil des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

Please direct inquiries to: COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S.A., LUXEMBOURG, 26 RUE DU MARCHE-AUX-HERBES, P.O. Box 355, LUXEMBOURG. Telephone: 4 76 01. Telex: 2558 CLB (all departments).

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 4

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
65⅛	52½	MinMM 1.45	22	632	60⅛	60	60⅛—	⅜
20⅝	18¼	MinnPL 1.66	7	18	20⅛	20	20⅛	
15¼	11⅝	MirroAl .96	9	9	12⅝	12⅜	12½—	⅛
15⅛	8	MissnEq .28	11	90	15¼	14⅞	15 —	⅛
37⅛	22⅝	MPacC 1.40	6	312	33⅝	32¼	33⅜+	⅜
26½	20⅝	MoPtCs 1.6	7	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
61⅞	47⅛	Mobil 3.40	7	540	57⅞	57¼	57⅝—	⅛
25	15⅝	Mohasco .90	8	12	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	⅛
9⅝	3	Mohk Data	29	265	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
37⅞	18	Molycorp 1	13	49	34⅛	33⅝	34 +	⅜
24	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
15⅞	6⅝	Monogr .20	7	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq .20	21	44	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
100	76	Monsan 2.80	8	311	90	89	89⅞+	½
32½	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	7	32¼	31⅞	32¼+	⅜
28	22⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	34	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅜
23⅝	21¼	MontSt 1.80a		19	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
9½	7⅛	MONY .81e	11	35	9½	9⅝	9½	
55½	29¼	MooreMcC 1	6	28	52½	51⅞	51⅞—	⅛
64⅝	53⅝	Morgan 1.80	12	272	59	57¾	58⅛—	⅜
26⅝	18⅝	MorrisKnu 1	5	11	19½	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
11⅞	10⅛	MorseS wl.30	5	49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	2⅜	MtgeTr Am		8	3⅝	3½	3½	
19½	13⅝	MorNor .88		45	18⅝	18½	18½—	⅛
59	41¼	Motorola .70	26	221	56⅞	56½	56½—	⅜
44⅞	30¼	MtFuel 2	12	19	43⅞	43	43⅜—	⅛
23⅝	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	53	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
11¼	7	Munford .40	6	68	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	1
7½	5⅛	Munfd pf .40		22	6½	6⅜	6½+	¼
20	15¼	Munsng 1.08	7	10	15⅞	15¼	15⅜+	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	8	5	21¼	21	21 —	⅛
25⅛	16⅞	MurpOil .60	7	76	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝+	⅞
21¼	12⅝	MurryOh 1.20	7	16	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	⅜
16⅝	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		13	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
10	7	MyersL .40		7	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
		N						
36¼	23⅝	NCRCp .72	14	330	34⅞	34¼	34⅜+	⅜
22⅛	12⅝	NLInd 1	12	315	21⅝	21¼	21⅜+	⅜
22⅝	15⅞	NLTCp .64	8	656	23	22⅝	23 +	⅜
12⅛	7	NVF 2.451	10	62	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
44¼	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	200	44⅞	44¼	44¾+	⅜
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	19	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	7	23	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17¼	10¼	NashuaC .60	30	148	17½	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	533	169	16	15½	16 +	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	NAvla .77e		30	16½	16¼	16¼—	¼
16⅛	10½	NatCan .57	6	28	15	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
43¼	21	NtlChem .40	14	35	23	22⅝	22¼	
7⅛	5⅛	NatCity Lin		50	7¼	7	7⅛	
52⅝	39⅞	NatDst 2.72	6	28	51½	51¼	51¼—	½
27½	16¼	NatDist 1.40	8	x156	26½	26⅛	26⅜—	⅛
36¾	35½	NOstpf 2.25		1	36½	36½	36½—	¼
24½	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	17	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅜
25⅝	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
17	11⅜	NatGyp 1.05	10	111	15½	15¼	15¼—	¼
8	3⅞	Nat Homes		14	5⅛	5	5	
11⅝	6⅝	NatInd .30	4	20	7⅝	7¼	7⅛—	⅛
20⅝	14½	Nt MedCare.03e	13	48	18⅜	18½	18⅝+	¼
14	7⅛	NMedE .32	6	42	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
51¾	46½	NatPrsto	10	23	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
55⅝	32¼	Nat Semicn	26	1950	37	35⅝	36⅞+	⅞
14½	9⅝	NSvcInd .78	9	28	13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
18	12⅛	NStand .96	8	16	17	16½	17 +	¼
56⅝	44¼	NStarch .88	15	7	52½	52¼	52½	
52¼	37⅝	NatlSt 2.50	19	229	48⅝	47½	48⅛+	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Nat Tea		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
31	22½	Natoma 1.20	8	203	24⅞	24	24⅛—	¼
20	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	x55	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞+	½
21⅜	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	18	20	19⅞	19⅞	
19	16⅝	NevP pf 1.74		z300	18¼	18¼	18¼	
24	21⅝	NevP pf 2.30		z100	23⅛	23½	23½—	¼
21¾	19	NEngEl 1.86	9	36	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	NEnGE 1.32	8	26	14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
29⅛	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		9	29	28⅞	29 +	⅛
30¼	25¼	NEngT 2.36	11	9	28⅞	28⅝	28¾+	⅛
28½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	93	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝+	⅛
43	39	NYSE pf3.75		z200	42¼	42¼	42¼+	¼
97	85	NYSE pf6.80		z200	94¼	94¼	94¼	
31	23	Newmt 1.60	16	69	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞+	⅛
14¼	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	232	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
42	36	NiaMpf 3.90		z170	41⅛	41	41	
114½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z20	111	111	111	
14	11½	NiagShre .95e		3	12	12	12	
26⅜	22½	Nicor 2.12	8	35	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	
26	22⅝	Nicor pf 1.90		3	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
85⅛	63⅝	NorfkWn 5.28	9	58	85⅛	84⅝	85 +	⅛
19⅝	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	3	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	⅛
45⅛	22¼	Norris 1.60	7	14	39⅛	39	39 —	⅛
49⅝	33	NoACoal .90	8	3	41¼	41	41 —	½
8¼	4¼	NoAmMt .60e		28	4½	4¼	4¼—	¼
33	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	9	91	33	32⅝	32⅝—	¼
4⅞	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	8	70	4	3⅞	4	
1⅜	13-16	NoCeAir wt		44	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
11	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	8	191	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	81	17⅝	17¼	17½+	⅛
53	33⅝	NorNGs 2.08	7	305	47⅛	45¼	45¼—	2¼
76	70	NoNG pf5.60		z30	76	76	76	
28⅝	23½	NoStPw 1.94	9	627	27¼	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
93⅝	86	NSPw pf7.84		z1000	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞+	⅛
42¼	25¼	NorTel .60	14	29	39	38⅝	39 +	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate E	34	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
46	22⅝	Northrp 1.40	8	223	44½	42⅝	44⅛+	1⅞
36¼	23	NwstAirl .45	17	337	33⅛	33	33¼	
54⅝	43⅝	NwtBnc 1.80	11	34	54½	54¼	54½+	½
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	5	42	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅜
30⅛	24⅝	NwtEnr ct 2	5	6	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
49⅝	32¼	Nwtind 2.25	4	155	48⅝	47¼	48¼+	1½
26⅝	14½	Nwstind wt		42	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝+	1⅛
111½	73	Nwtin pf4.20		6	107	105⅝	107 +	4⅞
145	99	Nwind pfC 5		1	140	140	140 +	2¼
26⅝	24¼	NwtP pf 2.50		1	25½	25½	25½	
12⅝	9½	NwsMutL 1a	15	16	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
36⅛	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	19	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	73	37⅛	37	37⅛+	⅜
24¾	17⅛	NorSim .50b	10	293	20⅝	20¼	20⅜—	⅛
54	39½	NortS pf 1.60		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	⅜
31	14½	NucorCp .32	7	36	25½	25¼	25¼—	½
		O						
14¼	9⅝	OKCCp .80	6	46	14⅛	14¼	14⅛—	⅛
12¼	7¼	OakInd .40	16	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	OakiteP .92	8	5	13⅛	13¼	13¼—	⅛
19¾	13½	OccidPet 1	11	1069	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜—	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	OccidPet wt		138	9	8⅝	8⅞	
32½	26¼	OccIP pf2.16		18	32	31⅞	32 +	⅜
62¼	46	OccIP pf3.60		43	62	61⅝	61⅞	
61	47¾	OccidPt pf 4		5	61	60½	60⅝+	½
24⅝	20⅛	OccIP pf2.30		29	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	5	34	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞+	¼
19⅝	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	196	18⅛	18	18⅛	
90	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z40	85	85	85	
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		z30	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞—	⅜
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	76	18¼	18⅛	18¼+	⅛
30⅛	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	29	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
45⅛	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	7	x22	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝+	¼
36⅝	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	x55	33⅝	33⅛	33½+	⅜
14	9¼	Omark .40	6	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
15⅝	9	Oneida .76	7	5	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅜
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15¼	13	OranRk 1.28	8	15	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
15⅝	9½	Orange .18b	9	66	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
36½	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	9	592	29	28	28¼—	⅞
19¼	13⅝	OutletCo .80	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
24⅝	19	OvernitT .90	9	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	OverSh .20b	4	8	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
59½	42	OwensCng 1	13	45	52½	52	52½+	½
63⅝	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	8	72	60⅞	60¼	60⅝—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Oxfrdind .68	5	9	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
		P - Q						
7⅛	5⅝	PNBMR .40	21	2	7	7	7	
56⅞	35	PPGInd 2	9	x190	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛+	1⅛
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		25	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14¼	12½	PacAS 1.20a		29	13½	13⅛	13½+	¼
23½	20	PacGas 1.88	9	451	21⅞	21½	21⅜+	⅜
18⅝	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	9	68	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
33⅝	26⅛	PacLm 1.20	14	277	27⅝	27	27¼—	½
33¼	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	10	6	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	
22½	20	PacPw 1.70	10	123	21⅝	21⅜	21½	
16¼	13⅝	PacTT 1.20	8	43	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z50	76½	76½	76½+	1¼
9⅞	8⅝	PacTin .80	9	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .30e	5	53	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	¼
17½	12⅛	PalW pf 1.30		5	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
8½	4⅝	PalmBc .30	5	8	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Pamida .10e	7	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		202	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
39⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.30	8	112	40⅝	39⅞	40¼+	⅛
15⅛	8	Peprcft .66b	8	65	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅜
18⅛	12½	Pargasinc 1	12	55	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	7	43	28¼	27¼	28⅛+	1⅛
35⅝	21⅜	ParHan 1.20	11	42	33⅝	32⅝	33¼+	⅝
16¼	11⅜	ParkPen .40	9	109	15½	15	15½+	½
14¼	7¼	PatrkP .86t	7	144	13¼	12⅝	13 +	¼
23⅝	16⅛	Paylsmw .40	8	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
19⅞	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	57	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
6⅞	4⅜	PenDix .24b		57	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
60⅝	48	Penney 1.28	14	722	49¼	48⅝	49 +	⅛
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	72	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
98½	87	PaPL pf 8.60		z10	95	95	95	
90½	80¼	PaPL pf 8.40		z100	88½	88½	88½—	½
112	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z100	111½	111	111	
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z100	125	124¾	25 +	⅛
87	77	PaPL pf 8		z100	84	84	84	
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z40	89⅝	89½	89½	
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.60	9	11	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	
27⅛	21	Penwl pf1.60		2	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	¼
34¼	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	10	347	32⅝	31⅝	32	
45	25¼	Pennz pf1.33		2	41	41	41 —	⅜
90⅝	76	Pennz pfB 8		z500	84½	84½	84½+	⅜
9¾	5½	PeopDrg .20		39	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
38⅝	34⅜	PeopleGas 3	7	197	38⅝	38½	38½—	⅛
82⅞	69½	PepsiCo 2	17	158	83⅛	82½	83⅛+	⅜
27½	18⅜	PerkElm .30	20	316	21	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	PetInc 1.60	8	32	30¼	29⅞	30¼+	⅜
16¼	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		1	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
16⅝	11½	PeterPl .80a	9	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
80	63⅞	PetrieSt 1.60	16	40	68⅝	67⅞	68	
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	87	22	21¾	22 +	⅜
25⅛	20¼	Petrlm 2.55e		9	25	25	25	
31	25½	Pfizer .84	13	666	28⅝	27¾	27⅞—	⅜
45¾	34¼	PhelpD 2.20	20	28	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜—	¼
17¼	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	9	187	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	¼
40⅝	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z260	39	38⅞	38⅞	
46½	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z2700	45⅜	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
47	39¼	PhilE pf 4.40		z40	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
90¾	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z370	87	86	86⅝+	⅛
100¼	96	PhilE pf 9.52		z2550	98⅞	98	98⅜—	⅛
99	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z90	96⅛	96	96¼+	⅛
15½	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	62	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
59⅝	49⅛	PhilMorr 1	13	531	53	52⅝	52⅞+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		84	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
13	6½	Philipind pf		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
64⅝	49½	PhillPet 1.80	12	280	60¼	59⅞	60⅛+	¼
12⅝	7⅜	PhillVnH .60	9	88	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
23⅝	14¼	Pickwick .32	9	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
17⅝	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	3	17	16½	16½—	½
8⅛	4½	Pierl Imprt		7	6½	6⅜	6½	
44⅛	33¼	Pillsbury 1	15	49	40⅝	40¼	40½+	⅛
36⅞	27⅜	Pioner 1.20b	10	47	33⅞	33	33⅜+	1
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	323	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	7	1	21	21	21 +	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80	8	372	43⅛	42½	43 +	⅛
31⅝	20⅝	PizzaHt .06e	13	52	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	¼
4⅝	3	Plan Resrch	7	89	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5	2⅝	Playboy .12	25	4	3½	3½	3½	
16¼	11½	Plessey .86e	8	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16¼	11⅞	Pneumo 1	5	113	16	15⅝	16 +	½
42⅝	31¼	Polaroid .50	19	671	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛	
14	8⅝	Ponderosa	18	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅞	16¼	PopeTal .70	9	24	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅜
23	19⅝	Portec	10	50	20	19⅝	20	
68⅝	66	Portr qf 5.50		z100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
20	16¼	PortGE 1.64	7	231	20	19½	19½—	⅛
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		z60	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	
27⅝	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		3	27	27	27 —	⅛
65	48¼	Potlch 1.50	12	15	60⅝	60½	60⅝+	⅜
13⅝	11⅜	PotmEl 1.16	9	126	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	
37⅝	33	PotEl pf 2.44		2	37	36½	37 +	½
45	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z620	43⅝	43	43 —	¼
58	52⅝	PotEl pf 5.46		z100	55	55	55 —	⅛
58	53⅝	PotEl pf 5.50		z2030	55⅛	55	55⅛+	⅛
100⅝	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	21	149	95⅛	94½	94⅝—	½
12⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	31	43⅛	42¼	43⅛+	⅜
17¼	14½	PSvCol 1.30	8	140	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
27¾	23⅝	PSvcIn 1.92	10	844	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
14	12	PSInd pf1.08		z200	13	13	13	
84	80	PSInd pf7.15		z50	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
21⅛	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	8	13	20⅝	20⅝	20½—	⅛
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z150	28½	28½	28½+	⅛
20⅝	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	9	x54	20	19⅝	20 +	⅜
21	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	8	470	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
45	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z120	43⅛	43⅛	43½—	1¼
58½	52	PSEG pf5.28		z100	55½	55½	55½+	½
74	66	PSEG pf6.80		z50	72	72	72 —	1⅛
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
121	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z120	120⅛	120¼	120¼—	½
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z230	82	81¼	82 —	¼
89½	76	PSEG pf7.80		z7000	83⅛	83⅛	80⅞—	2⅞
83	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z2620	80⅞	80	80⅞+	⅜
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z190	101	100½	100½—	½
6	4	Pubickr Ind		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅝	PuerRI Cem		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
30⅝	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	6	13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
38	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	11	263	38¼	37⅝	38 +	⅛
17⅛	14¼	PurexCp .96	9	88	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
6⅞	3½	Puritn Fash	9	62	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
45½	26⅛	Purolt 1.08	8	48	26⅛	25⅜	26 —	¼
28⅝	22⅝	QuakOat .84	14	651	26⅞	26⅛	26¾+	¼
110⅛	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z100	106	106	106	
20⅝	15	QuakStO .78	11	17	17⅛	17	17	
7½	5⅝	Questor 01r	11	18	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	
		R						
30⅛	18⅝	RCA 1	15	635	29½	29⅛	29⅛	
45	38¼	RCApf 3.50		z70	42	42	42 —	½
71	52	RCAcvpf 4		9	69⅝	69¼	69⅛—	⅛
9	4⅝	RTE .16b	15	35	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
52⅝	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	189	52	51⅞	51⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Ramada Inn		435	4¼	4	4⅛	
13½	7	Rancoin .64	53	20	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	Rapid Am		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅝	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		1	27½	27½	27½+	1
34⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	6	4	33	32⅝	33	
22	15¼	Reymint .68	6	57	21⅛	20⅞	21 —	⅛
66½	44¾	Raytheon 1.20	12	220	63⅝	62¾	63 +	⅛
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	165	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
5⅝	2½	Redman Ind		46	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	12	8	12¼	12¼	12¼	
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	4	30	30	30	
19⅝	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
33¼	18	RelianEl 1	12	123	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞—	½
94	51½	Relian pf 3		5	89	89	89 +	1½
18⅝	6	Relian Grp		108	17⅛	16⅝	17¼—	⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		30	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅛
20⅞	8½	RelGrp pfC		51	20¼	19½	19⅞	
9⅞	6⅝	Republic Cp	12	27	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	9	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
40⅝	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	200	37	36⅝	37 +	⅜
13⅞	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	10	94	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
21⅝	17⅝	Revco DS.22	17	256	21	20½	20⅝	
12¼	7⅝	Rever Copp		50	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
88⅝	69¾	Revlon 1.60	19	147	87	86⅝	87	
9⅝	3⅝	Rexham .32	8	70	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1 20	8	30	35	34	34 —	⅝
60¼	55	Reynin 3.08	8	x328	57	57¾	58¼+	⅞
80	6	Reyln pf2.25		10	66	65½	66 +	1
41⅛	22¼	ReynMet 1	8	359	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞+	1½
15⅝	8⅝	ReynSe .40a	7	51	11	10⅞	10⅞	
13⅛	9⅝	Richardsn 1	17	10	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
26¼	21⅛	RichMer .64	12	232	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	½
19½	10½	Richmnd .80	16	85	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
20¼	14⅝	RiegelTex 1.10	5	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	7	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅝	9½	RioGr pf .80		13	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
20⅝	14½	RiteAid .24	14	38	17¼	17	17¼	
23⅝	13⅝	Robshaw .90	10	26	22⅝	22	22⅜	
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	4	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
12⅜	9½	Robins .28a	10	143	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
17¼	15½	RochG 1.28b	9	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
113	107	RochG pf 11		z100	111½	111½	111½+	2
15⅝	12¼	RochTel .88	9	48	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
13½	10¼	Rockowr .64	6	23	12⅝	12	12 —	½
33⅛	23⅝	Rockwlint 2	9	40	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅜
76¼	58	RohmH 1.28	23	4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝—	⅜
8¼	4	Rohr Ind		33	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
27⅝	20	Rollins .36	15	x19	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Roper 1.20	7	109	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	¼
25	17	RorerA .94	10	x60	20¼	19⅞	20	
31½	21	Rosario .40b	9	80	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅜
36⅞	22⅝	Rowan .20	5	7	34	33⅛	33⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	RoyCCol .80	10	165	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
50⅛	41⅝	RoyID 3.26e	5	178	47¼	47⅛	47⅛+	½
8⅛	4⅞	Roylind .10e	7	42	7¼	7½	7¼	
29⅝	22½	Rubbrm .48	14	8	24½	24¼	24½—	¼
24⅛	16⅛	Rucker .28	5	51	21⅛	20⅞	21 +	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	9	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
14⅝	9	Ryder Sys	13	115	14¼	14	14⅛—	¼
		S						
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		11	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
19⅝	11½	SCMCp .80	7	86	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
14⅝	8¼	SOSCon .40	7	4	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
47¼	35	SabineR .60	11	7	42⅝	42½	42½—	¼
5¼	2¼	Safegrd Ind	9	30	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
43⅛	39¼	SafewyStr 2	9	245	43⅞	42⅝	43⅛+	1⅛
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	38	12⅝	11⅞	12 +	⅛
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	38	44⅝	44	44½+	⅜
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	10	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
39	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	11	49	37⅞	37⅛	37¼+	½
12	10⅝	StPaulS .96a		29	11½	11⅛	11⅝	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	9	189	40⅝	40	40 —	¼
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	9	137	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .991	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅝	5⅛	Sandrs Asso	15	21	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
40¼	30⅞	SFeInd 1.80	8	74	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝—	¼
11¼	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		7	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
35⅝	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	10	153	32½	32⅛	32⅝+	¼
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	1	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
4½	3¼	Saul REst		30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	SavA Stop	34	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
11¼	7	SavOnDr .20	9	34	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
12⅝	11	SavEl pf1.28		27	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅝	SavinB Mch	17	90	15	14⅝	14⅞	
8⅛	3⅜	Saxon Ind	8	32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝—	⅛
10⅝	3	Schaefer Cp		41	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
60¼	40⅞	ScheringPl 1	20	398	53½	52⅝	53½+	⅜
24	16⅝	SchlitzBr .68	13	202	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
90½	70	Schlmb .80	20	540	90¼	89⅝	90¼+	½
16⅝	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	17	14¼	14¼	14½+	⅜
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	7	9	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	17	24⅞	24¼	24⅞+	⅜
19⅝	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	32	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	½
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	394	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	13	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	ScovilMfg 1		37	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝—	⅛
43⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		2	43	43	43	
7⅛	4⅜	ScudDuoVt	13	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9	7¼	Scudd pf.83e		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
33	4½	SeaCont .80	4	97	28¼	28	28 —	⅛
32¼	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	477	29⅛	29	29⅞+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	SeabWA .22t		90	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
31⅝	23⅝	Seagram .80	11	390	24	23⅝	24 +	⅜
7⅛	4⅝	Seagrv .06e	6	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	8	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	9	x428	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
79⅝	61½	Sears 1.60a	18	647	64½	63⅝	64 +	⅜
7⅛	2⅝	Seatrain Lin	50	164	7⅛	6⅞	7	
35⅝	22	SedcoInc .18	7	143	29¼	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
6⅝	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	x5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞+	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .32	8	11	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	
18½	11⅜	Shapell .10	8	113	14¼	14¼	14¼	
70⅝	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	8	165	70¼	69⅝	69⅝—	⅛
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	5	22	13⅛	12⅞	13	
23	18¼	ShlIGl pf1.35		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	14	29	39⅞	39½	39⅝+	⅜
12⅝	9⅝	SierrPac 1	9	52	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
23	15⅝	Signal 1b	12	x283	22¼	21⅝	22¼+	⅜
40½	32	SignodeCp 1.20	15	102	38	38	38 +	⅛
9⅝	5	SimPrec .14	10	61	8	7⅝	8 +	⅜
24½	19¼	Simm .88a	14	9	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
23½	14½	SimpPat .50	13	459	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26	8⅝	Singer Co		125	23½	23	23⅝+	½
45⅝	24½	Singr pf 3.50		11	43	42½	42¼	
28	19⅝	Skaggs .50	13	56	24	23⅝	24 +	½
110⅛	66	Skelly 1.60a	13	53	108½	106⅝	108½+	2½
12⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp	9	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
22⅛	15⅛	Skyline .24	30	73	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	⅛
18¼	8⅝	SmithAO .60	79	6	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
40	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	341	40	39⅝	39⅞+	⅛
74	58½	SmithKline 2	16	59	73¼	72⅛	73¼+	1⅛
19⅝	13	SmithTr .50	6	1	18	18	18 +	⅛
20	15⅝	Smucker .80	7	7	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
17⅞	11	SolaBas .80	7	15	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3	Sonesta Int		63	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	SonyCp .02e	30	1906	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
35⅝	27⅛	SooLin 2.45E	6	9	32	31⅛	31⅞—	⅛
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	9	82	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	19	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	6	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
25¼	21⅛	Sdwn pf 1.80		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	10	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	5	SoeasPS .80t	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
21⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	381	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	455	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
37½	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	15	37⅛	37	37⅛+	⅛
58⅝	48⅛	SoNRes 1.01	8	67	57⅝	57	57½+	⅛
38⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	8	10	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝+	⅛
47	43⅛	SoNE pf 3.82		1	46	46	46 +	½
38⅝	30	SouPac 2.24	8	213	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	⅜
62⅞	50⅝	SouRy 2.32	11	389	59¼	58⅝	59¼+	½
7	5½	SouRy pf .50		7	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
63⅛	51⅛	SouRy pfA 3		1	62	62	62	
37⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	9	83	35½	35⅛	35⅛+	¼
26⅛	21	Southind .50	12	26	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
74⅝	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	22	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝+	½
24⅝	23⅝	SwstBnksh .96	10	14	23⅝	23½	23⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	89	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFI pf1.50		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	8	175	12¼	12	12⅛+	⅛
14⅝	2⅛	SprtoFd	6	7	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Sparton .24a	5	9	8	8	8 +	⅛
16¼	10	SperryHut 1	9	19	16⅝	16	16⅝+	⅝
51⅞	38⅝	SperryR .92	11	686	47½	45⅝	47 —	⅜
15	6⅝	Sprague E		39	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
15¼	10⅛	SpringM .75	9	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
29	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	16	150	27½	27⅛	27⅜+	⅜
38⅝	28½	Squibb .90	14	74	31	30⅝	30⅞	
31⅞	24⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	81	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
23½	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		68	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.38	15	130	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
49⅝	35⅝	StBPaint .40	22	42	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
49⅛	29⅝	StdOilCl 2.20	8	570	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
54⅝	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	600	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛+	⅜
79⅝	61⅞	StOilOh 1.36	21	409	71½	69¼	71⅝+	2¼
54⅝	48	SOOh pf 3.75		z40	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40		16	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7	5¼	StdProd .66	33	43	6⅝	6	6	
16½	9¼	Standex .75	8	2	16	16	16 +	¼
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	9	21	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝+	½
10⅞	6⅝	Stanray .60		17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
20¼	16⅝	Starrett 1a	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
2⅝	1⅛	StaMut Inv		19	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		39	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
48⅛	41⅛	Stauff Chem1.44	9	408	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	
21	15⅝	SterDrug .70	13	404	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	125	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
6	3⅛	Sterndnt .40	7	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
26⅝	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	7	169	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	⅛
34¼	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	9	30	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	⅛
26⅞	18¼	StokVC 1.20	8	10	21	20⅝	21	
14	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z100	12	12	12 —	⅛
63⅛	48¼	StoneW 2.50	7	21	56	55	55 —	½
15½	13	Stone Con.56	5	6	13	13	13 —	⅛
21	15⅛	StopShop 1	5	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
13½	9	StorTec .67t	9	176	12⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16⅝	StorerBdc 1	9	6	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
15¼	10¼	StridRite .80	7	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
60	36⅝	StuWor 1.32	5	360	60	58⅝	59⅝—	⅛
45	30⅛	StW pfA 1.40		2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
90	64	StuWr pfB 5		2	89	89	89 —	1
6⅝	3⅝	Suave Shoe	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅛	4⅝	SubPrG 1.08	7	10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
45⅛	19⅛	SunChm .40		28	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
39⅝	26⅝	SunCo 1.48	7	x82	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
42⅛	31⅛	SunCo pf2.25		x43	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	186	23⅝	23	23⅝+	⅛
37½	17	Sundstrnd 1	9	105	35⅝	34⅝	35 +	⅛
51⅝	34⅝	Sunds pf3.50		42	50½	50	50½+	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	SunshMg .36	16	67	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	SupVal n .66	9	46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	15	47	193	191⅝	191⅝	
7⅛	5½	SupmkG .24	6	35	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
40½	16	Superscpe	7	57	21⅛	21	21 +	⅛
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		10	6⅝	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
18	10⅝	Swank .08a	8	120	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
22⅝	16¼	Sybron .84	9	73	19⅝	18	19⅝—	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37½	37½	37½	
7⅛	4½	Systron Don		14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		T						
16⅛	12⅛	Ticor 1	10	82	16	15⅞	16	
11⅝	6⅝	TRE Corp		41	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
39½	26⅛	TRWIn 1.40	11	224	37⅝	36⅝	37 +	½
86⅛	63⅝	TRW pf 4.40		44	85	84	85 +	1⅛
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		2	75½	74⅝	75⅛+	1⅛
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	28	30⅝	30	30⅛+	¼
8	4⅝	Talcott Nat		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11	6⅝	Talley .60	6	55	10⅝	10	10	
12⅝	8⅝	TalleypfB 1		5	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
19	15⅝	TampEl 1.12	8	64	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
47⅛	28⅛	Tandy Corp	10	1553	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
21⅝	13⅛	Tandycrft	8	33	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20	23	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
49⅝	18	Technicr 15	24	103	45⅝	44½	45⅝+	1
7	4⅝	Technicolr	9	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Technicon	13	64	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
67⅛	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	70	65⅝	65½	65⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	8	6	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
80⅛	22⅝	Teledn 1.45t	9	161	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	Teleprmpt		471	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Telex Cp	10	58	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
34	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	767	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅛
125⅝	97½	Tennc pf5.50		17	125⅝	124½	125⅛+	1⅛
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	205	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
37⅝	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		209	28	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1275	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
43⅝	34½	TexComm 1	13	27	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝+	⅛
39⅝	28⅛	TexETr 1.85	8	82	36⅞	36	36⅞+	⅛
25⅝	24⅝	TxET pf 2.49		11	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30¼	27⅝	TxET pf 2.87		265	29	25⅝	25⅝—	3⅝
41⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	8	177	41⅛	40⅝	41 +	⅜
15⅝	11⅞	TexasInd 1b	11	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
129⅝	93⅛	TexInst 1	39	193	119⅝	118⅛	119 +	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	10	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
24⅛	13⅛	TexOGs .22e	10	151	23⅛	22⅝	23 —	⅛
22¼	17	TxPcLd .35e	21	13	23½	22¼	23½+	1⅛
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	270	20⅛	19⅝	20	
37⅝	28	Texsglf 1.20	11	38	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4½	Texfi Ind		70	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
31⅛	20⅝	Textron 1.20	11	187	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
36	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅛
28	19⅝	Textr pf .40		11	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	7	165	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	22	8	40⅝	40	40	
13⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .50	8	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	x30	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
40	28½	TidwatM .80	6	27	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝—	1⅛
18½	13¼	TigerInt .40	12	171	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
69½	57⅛	Timeinc 2	12	21	64	63⅛	64 +	½
23⅛	18¼	TimeMir .60	15	189	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
59⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.20e	10	76	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Tish Rlty		216	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	8	11	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
19⅛	10½	TonkaCp .45	5	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	TootRol .40b	21	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14¼	4⅝	Tracor .20	8	13	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .96	8	27	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
35⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	12	126	33⅛	32½	33⅛+	1
15⅝	7⅛	TransW Air		321	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
19¼	11⅛	TWApf 2		3	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
12½	8¼	Transam .62	16	1484	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
22⅝	20⅝	Traninc 1.92		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15	8½	Transco .80	7	243	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
13⅝	8	Transcn .45	10	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12	6⅝	TranOhF .20	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26¼	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	7	41	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
36¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	1039	36	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
43⅝	32¼	Travelr pf 2		90	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
27⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		73	20⅝	20½	20½—	¼
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		1	1½	1½	1½	
15½	10⅝	Trianind .90	14	9	12½	12½	12½	
12½	6½	Triang Pac		2	12	11⅞	12	
20⅝	15⅛	Trinity Ind.56	5	56	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	⅛
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	17	34	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
13½	11½	TucsonG .96	8	81	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
15	8⅝	TwenCen .50	6	79	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅛	TycoLab .20	10	8	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
19½	16	Tyler Corp.50	7	51	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
		U						
29⅞	21½	UALInc .60		357	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
29½	21¼	UAL pf .40		3	28	28	28 —	1
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	27	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
29⅝	27	UGI pf 2.75		z590	29⅝	29	29⅛+	⅜
15⅝	10⅝	UMCInd 1	10	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	UMET Tr		77	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14½	10	UOP .10e		63	14½	14	14½+	⅛
35⅝	19⅝	UVInd 1.48	6	91	34⅝	34	34⅝+	⅜
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	14	21½	21⅜	21½	
11¼	7⅝	Unarco .60	7	8	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
49	44	UniNV 2.86e	9	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
18⅝	8½	UnBancp .84	10	63	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
67⅝	59⅝	UCamp 1.60	13	227	65½	64¼	65½+	1¼
76⅝	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	10	513	64⅛	63⅝	63⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Un Commrc		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	30	50	7	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	263	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
68⅝	61	UnEl pf 6.40		z200	68	68	68 —	⅝
29	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		3	28	28	28	
55⅝	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	7	178	52¼	51⅝	51⅝—	⅛
71	52⅛	UOCa pf2.50		2	67	67	67 —	⅛
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	34	89¼	88⅝	89¼+	⅛
16¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		7	15½	15½	15½	
2⅝	1⅝	Unlona Inc		69	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Uniroyal .50	10	206	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
82⅝	71	Uniryal pf 8		z150	80⅛	80	80⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	6	63	9	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		16	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10⅛	5⅝	UFinCal .24	6	41	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
24⅝	14	UGasP 1.32	4	117	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Un Guarnty	36	73	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	Ulllum 2.32	7	91	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	UnitInd .50	7	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Unitin pf .42		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	UnitIlm .10	6	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅝	1⅝	UnitMM .80	6	45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
4⅞	1⅝	Un Nuclr	16	197	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
3⅛	1⅝	UnitPk Min		56	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	5	35	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.16e		20	17⅛	17	17	
44⅛	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	408	45⅛	44⅝	44⅛+	½
25⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	13	200	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
26⅝	23½	USGy pf 1.80		5	26	26	26 —	⅛
9⅝	5¼	USHom .16	10	59	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
7⅛	3⅛	USInd .20	12	160	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
12⅛	6⅝	USLeasg .32	6	40	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	US RltyInv		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	19⅝	USShoe 1.05	7	106	26	25	25⅝—	⅛
57½	51	US Steel	9	307	52½	52	52⅛+	⅛
22¼	19⅝	USTobac 1	12	19	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37½	30⅝	UnTech 1.20	8	495	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		12	165½	163½	165½+	2
107	16	UnTech pf87.32		8	107	106	106	
17	14	UniTel 1.72	9	420	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛—	
2⅝	1⅝	UniTel wt		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	
24⅝	21¼	UnTel pf1.50		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	
22½	16¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		184	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	10	14	7⅝	7½	7½	
15⅝	11⅝	Univar .56	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	
25	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
48⅛	37½	Upjohn .96	18	231	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝+	
15⅝	10⅝	USLIFE .36	7	402	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	
11½	9⅝	UslifeF .96a		34	11	10⅝	11	
63	46⅝	Utahlnt 1a	12	200	58⅛	58	58⅛+	
36⅛	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	9	53	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	
32⅝	29⅝	UtPL pf 2.80		20	31⅝	31	31⅝	
		V						
28⅝	19	VFCp 1.10	7	61	19⅝	19	19⅝—	
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyln .40	5	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
17⅛	12	Varian .20	12	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	
6⅛	3⅛	Vendo Co		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
7	4⅝	Venica .30	26	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	
14¼	12¼	VestSe 1.31e		13	13½	13⅛	13⅝+	
31	20¼	Vetco .10a	6	39	20⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	54	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝+	
8	3⅝	Victor Comp		16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	976	14⅛	13⅝	14	
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z10	92	92	92	
100⅛	98	VaEP pf9.75		z100	100½	100½	100½	
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		5	30	28⅝	28⅝—	
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z180	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝+	
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado Inc	5	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	
27⅛	18⅝	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	8	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	
		W						
25	19⅛	Wachova .80	8	74	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	
60¼	39½	Wach pf 2.20		160	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		40	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	
17⅝	11⅝	WalMart .08	15	331	13⅝	13	13⅝+	
16⅝	12⅛	Walgreen 1	8	9	16	15⅝	15⅝	
33⅛	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	7	30⅝	30	30 +	
24⅝	18⅝	WallBus .60	9	2	20	20	20	
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	9	18	17⅝	18 +	
64⅛	30⅝	Walt Jim1.20	8	273	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	
12⅛	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z200	12	12	12	
48	33⅝	WaltJ pf1.60		13	36	35½	35⅝+	
10⅛	7½	WardFd .47t	12	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
12⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .80		330	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	
27⅛	20⅝	Wrnc pf 1.50		2	22½	22¼	22¼—	
30⅛	16⅝	WarnS 1.20	15	13	27	26⅝	26⅝	
25⅛	17⅛	WrnCom .60	6	73	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
35½	29⅝	WarnrL 1	16	675	34⅝	33½	34 +	
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	16	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	WashNat .80	6	45	15	14½	15 +	
31½	25⅛	WasN pf2.50		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
20	12⅝	WashStl 1	9	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.60	8	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	
9⅛	6⅝	WasteM .05e	9	42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35½	19⅝	WatkinJ .32	11	231	21	20⅝	20⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	WayGos .40	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	17½	17½	17½+	
7	4	Wean Unit	7	9	5	5	5 —	
9⅛	5½	Weathrd .40	9	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	WebbDel E	13	188	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	
25⅝	15⅝	WellsFrgo 1	8	204	25⅝	25⅛	25¼+	
8⅝	5⅝	WellFM .13e		42	7	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	⅝	WescoF .70	7	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	
56	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z100	51	50½	50½—	
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	40	37¼	36⅞	37⅛+	
17⅛	9⅛	WaAirL .40a	35	112	12⅛	12	12 —	
25⅛	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	246	25⅛	24⅝	25	
15⅝	11⅝	WnNorA .40b	4	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅛	6	WnPac Ind	8	87	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	
18⅝	12¼	WnPubl .80b	6	3	17	17	17	
19⅝	15¼	WUnion 1.40	9	141	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	
25½	25⅛	WnUn pf10.25		11	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
17⅝	13	WestgEl .97	6	635	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	
47⅛	32½	Wstvco 1.50	9	56	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg 1.36	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	26	257	43	42⅝	42⅝+	
66⅛	55¼	Weyr f 2.80		85	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛+	
23⅝	18	WheelFr .60	11	237	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	
23⅝	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	
49	44½	WhelPit pf 5		z420	47½	47½	47½+	
34⅛	24⅛	Whirlpol .80	13	84	26⅝	26	26	
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	558	22	21⅝	22	
9⅛	3⅝	White Mot		60	7	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅝	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	49	29	28⅝	28⅝—	
6⅝	3	Whittaker	75	108	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		x109	11	10⅝	10⅝—	
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	20	WillmsCos 1	6	559	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝+	
50½	38	Wllms pf.80		1	40½	40½	40½—	
7½	5⅛	Wilshro .12a	8	17	6⅝	6½	6½—	
41⅛	36½	WinnDx 1.56	13	91	37	36⅝	36⅝	
8½	5⅝	Winnebago	96	94	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
16¼	14	WinterJ .48	5	26	14⅝	13⅝	14	
30	24¼	WiscEIPw 2	10	298	27⅝	27¼	27¼+	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	10	17	19	18⅝	19 +	
19⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	8	42	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	
19⅛	15⅝	WiscPS 1.46	9	23	18⅝	17⅝	18 —	
29⅝	20½	Witco 1.40	9	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	
27⅝	10	WittrD .60	4	17	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	
6⅝	3⅝	WolvrW .10e	7	24	5⅝	5	5⅛—	
12⅝	11⅝	Womelco .44	8	59	12	11⅝	12 +	
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	9	7⅝	7½	7½—	
32⅝	13⅝	WoodPet .30	11	20	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	
27⅝	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	112	23	22⅝	22⅝—	
39⅛	31⅛	Wolw pf 2.20		7	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	
6⅝	4	World Airw	10	22	5	4⅝	4⅝—	
79½	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	11	6	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝+	
10⅝	5⅝	Wurlitzer 20	7	17	10⅝	9⅝	10 —	
11⅝	6⅝	Wylain .60	18	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
6⅛	2	Wyly Corp		27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		X - Y - Z						
68⅝	48⅝	XeroxCp 1.20	20	2059	64⅝	60¼	64 +	
12⅝	7½	Xtra Inc	97	127	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		10	12⅛	12	12 +	
13	9⅝	YngSDr .151	64	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	
25⅝	15	ZaleCorp .80	7	121	17½	17	17⅝	
20⅛	13	ZaleptA .80		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
15	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	
9⅛	5⅝	Zayre Corp	6	53	7⅝	7½	7 —	
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	20	578	34⅝	34	34⅝+	
14⅝	8⅛	Zurnind .40	10	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅜-5⅞	4⅝-4½	1½-1⅝	13 -13¼
1 M.	5½-5¼	4⅝-4½	1⅝-1⅞	13⅝-13⅛
3 M.	5⅝-5¾	4½-4⅝	1⅝-1⅝	13 -13¼
6 M.	6¼-6⅝	4⅞-5⅛	2⅛-2⅝	13¼-13½
1 Y.	6⅝-7	5⅛-5⅝	2⅞-3	13⅝-14

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	38.80
Albert Heijn	103.50
Algembank	303.50
Amrobank	69.80
A'dam	63.00
Fokker	35.00
Heineken	147.00
H.V.A.	49.00
Holl-Am-H	89.40
Hoogovens	52.30
K.L.M.	122.50
Nit Nieder.	86.40
Pakhoed	113.10
Philips new	29.20
Robeco	196.60
Rolinco	149.50
Royal Dutch	127.40
Unilever	120.00
Van Ommer	228.00
VerMach	150.00

Brussels

Arbed	3,990
Brux-Lamb	1,920
Cock Ougrée	802
Electrobel	6,000
GB-Inno-BM	1,675
Hoboken	3,890
Pétrofina	5,060
Ph Gevaert	1,174
Soc. Générale	2,275
Solvay	2,500
Un. Minière	1,210

Frankfurt

AEG	86.30
BASF	152.90
Bayer	126.50
Commerzbk	184.50
Cont.Gummi	91
Daimler	339.50
Deemag	162.50
DeutBank	287.90
DresdeBk	211
Hoechst	139.50
Gels Aktien	80.50
Hoesch	55.50
Karlstd	370
Kaufhof	230
KHD	158.50
Lufthansa	99.60
Mannesmann	354.50
Metallgesell	236.50
Neckermann	95
RWE new	152.50
Schering	342.80
Siemens	287
Thyssen	127.20
Veba	125.60
Volkswagen	130

London

Anglo-Am	2.12
Anglo-Am cp	£21.00
Barclay Bk	2.58
Beecham Gr	3.57
BICC	1.11
Boots	1.20
Bowater	1.82
Brit-Am Tob	2.68
Brit Oxyg	0.61
Brit Pet	5.76
Burmah	0.42
CadburySc	0.49
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.22
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.98
Decca Rec	2.18
Distillers	1.30
Dunlop	0.85
E Mustline	2.22
GEC	1.48
FreeStGed	£9 3/16
GKN	3.15
Glaxo Gr	3.70
Gold Fields	1.47
Gt U.s St	1.83
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£13.50
Imp Chem	3.52
Imps	0.73
Mark&Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.60
Nichols	0.71
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.40
Rank Org	1.60
Royal Dutch	£36.00¼
R.T.Z.	1.99
Shell	4.26
Thorn (A)	2.30
Tube Invest	3.18
Union Carb	2.10
Vickers	1.62
War L3½	£26 1/16
West Deep	5.60
West Drief	£14.50
West Hold	£12.00⅝
West Min	1.78
Woolworth	0.66
ZCI	0.26

Milan

Bastogi	1,140
Erba	2,365
Erc Marelli	460
Fiat	1,806
Finsider	267
Generali	43,410
IFI	2,350
Italgas	705
Italsider	412
LaRinas	64.75
Montedis	497
Olivetti	1,199
Pirelli	1,190
Snia Visco	1,505
Terni	285

Paris

Air Liquide	352
Alimentaire	84.30
BSN	671
Carrefour	1,525
Cim Lafarge	213.80
Citroën	54
Cie Bancaire	255.50
CFP	113.10
CGE	282
CCF	194
Ferodo	415
Imétal	121.90
L'Oréal	947
Mach Bull	33.80
Michelin	1,349
Moët-Henn	515
Moulinex	263
Paribas	155
PUK	92
Penarroya	54.80
Perrier	108.20
Peugeot	275.40
Rh Poulenc	88.40
Sacilor	53
St Gobain	115.70
Suez	212
Télémécan	730
Thomson	201
Usinor	39.40

*Ex-div.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,385
Buerlhe	1,940
B Boveri	1,710
Ciba Geigy	1,450
Cr Suisse	2,425
Fischer	700
HoffRochN	8,825
Nestlé	3,530
Sandoz	5,325
Sté B Suisse	456
Sulzer	12,900
U.B. Suisse	3,245

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	*Wed.*	*Year ago*
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.07	*Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.45	*Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	39	.30
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.82
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	86-87	56-57
Lead, spot, lb	24.5-25	18
Copper elec., lb	74⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb	4.2808	3.30¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.37	.38-.38½
Silver N.Y., oz	4.340	4.07 5/10
Gold N.Y., oz	113.80	165.10

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931) 815.50 782.40

* Nominal.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Aug. 4, 1976

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Am Airlin	352,400	13⅝—	⅛
Dow Ch	301,800	45⅝—	⅜
Int Paper	279,200	69	
Am Tel&Tel	238,200	58⅝+	⅛
Xerox Cp	236,300	63⅝+	1⅜
Nat Semicn	226,300	36⅞+	¼
IntTelTel	206,400	30⅝—	¼
Exxon	200,200	54⅛+	1
Sony Corp	194,400	9⅝+	⅛
Chrysler	180,300	21⅝—	½
Transam Cp	165,500	12⅝+	¼
MGIC Inv	165,300	16 +	⅛
Tandy Corp	164,600	32⅝—	⅜
Conti Group	152,300	32⅝—	⅜
Gen Motors	146,700	69⅝—	¼

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	20.65	18.50
Advances	821	996
Declines	558	444
Unchanged	483	393
Total issues	1862	1833
New 1976 highs	69	68
New 1976 lows	14	24

Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind	992.87	998.73	986.42	992.28+ 1.95
20 Trn	223.62	225.30	221.99	223.42+ 0.94
15 Util	93.05	93.72	92.63	93.40+ 0.31
65 Stk	311.29	313.40	309.29	311.35+ 0.96

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.83	116.22	117.01	+0.35
60 Utilities	48.83	48.05	48.43	+0.14
Flance	12.15	11.96	12.05	UC
Transport	15.01	14.79	14.89	+0.04
500 Stocks	105.18	103.72	104.43	+0.29

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.86	55.67	55.78	+0.17
Industrials	62.09	61.85	61.98	+0.19
Transportation	41.72	41.56	41.58	+0.05
Utilities	37.34	37.24	37.30	+0.15
Finance	54.85	54.64	54.76	+0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 3	137,579	314,916	861
Aug. 2	133,349	270,075	1,392
July 30	125,362	248,639	780
July 29	114,732	233,176	1,091
July 28	129,935	258,016	1,459

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Kaiser Ind	60,500	15⅝+	⅛
Varo Inc	43,500	11⅝+	⅜
Syntex Corp	35,600	29⅝—	⅛
Edgingt Oil	27,100	39⅝—	¼
TesoroPt wt	26,300	1⅝	
Dataprod	25,100	14 —	½
RelGrp wt	21,800	1⅝	
Champ Ho	17,400	4⅛	
Plantronic	16,000	24⅝+	⅜
Nolex Cp	15,200	5⅛+	¼

Approx final total 1,870,000

Stock sales year ago 1,898,830

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.06	103.72	103.87	+0.15

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 4, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.95	11.41
Oct	11.88	12.36	11.88	12.34	11.70
Mar	12.84	13.27	12.78	13.25	12.70
May	12.85	13.36	12.83	13.30	12.74
Jul	12.95	13.41	12.93	13.35	N12.81
Sep	12.99	13.35	12.95	13.30	12.90
Oct	12.99	13.40	12.95	13.40	12.90

Sales: 3,906.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	89.60	93.00	89.30	92.90S	89.60
Dec	87.25	89.85	86.90	89.70S	87.30
Sep	89.60	93.80	89.30	92.90S	89.60
Mar	84.40	86.75	84.00	86.65S	84.50
May	81.90	84.10	81.70	84.00S	82.10
Jul	79.00	81.00	79.00	80.95S	79.30
Sep	78.30	78.30	78.30	78.10S	76.55
Dec	75.00	75.20	75.00	75.25S	73.70

Sales 1,497.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

No trades.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Aug	71.90	71.90	71.70	71.70S	71.20
Sep	72.10	72.50	71.90	72.30S	71.50
Oct	72.70	72.70	72.70	72.90S	72.10
Dec	74.00	74.40	73.80	74.20S	73.40
Jan	74.60	75.00	74.40	74.80S	74.00
Mar	75.80	76.20	75.60	76.00S	75.20
May	76.80	77.20	76.60	77.00S	76.20
Jul	77.70	78.00	77.50	77.80S	77.00
Sep	78.30	78.50	78.30	78.60S	77.80

Sales estimated: 4,444.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.11	5.14	5.09	B5.10	5.09
Mar	6.20	6.20	6.10	B6.12	6.16
Apr	7.10	7.11	6.96	7.00	7.07
May	8.00	8.00	7.91	8.00	7.90

Sales: 328.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	435.50	436.50	432.00	435.90S	425.80
Sep	436.50	440.00	432.50	438.80S	428.30
Dec	443.00	446.00	438.30	444.00S	434.00
Jan	444.50	447.50	441.10	446.30S	436.30
Mar	450.00	452.50	446.00	451.10S	440.90
May	454.50	457.00	450.20	456.00S	445.70
Jul	459.00	461.40	455.10	460.90S	450.50
Sep	464.50	465.00	461.50	465.90S	455.40
Dec	472.000	473.00	469.80	473.90S	463.40

Sales estimated 14,896.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	52.90	53.45	52.90	B53.00	52.90
Nov	53.40	53.40	53.40	B53.40	53.20
Jan	54.35	55.00	54.35	B54.60	B54.40
Mar	55.60	56.30	55.60	B56.00	B55.60
May	56.45	56.45	56.45	B57.00	B56.60

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	75.00	76.96	74.40	75.70	75.00
Dec	74.00	75.90	73.30	73.55	74.47
Mar	74.50	76.30	74.25	74.50	75.10
May	74.50	76.50	74.40	74.50	75.30
Jul	73.15	75.40	72.18	72.18	74.18
Oct	68.00	68.60	67.90	68.30	68.00
Dec	65.50	66.00	65.50	65.99	65.60

Sales: 5,700.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Aug	113.30	113.50	112.70	112.70S	112.20
Oct	113.50	114.20	113.50	113.30S	112.90
Dec	114.40	115.20	114.10	114.30S	113.90
Feb	116.00	116.00	115.30	115.60S	115.20
Apr	117.20	117.20	117.00	116.90S	116.50
Jun	118.30	118.30	118.00	118.30S	117.90
Oct	121.50	121.50	121.20	121.10S	120.80

Sales: 497.

S—Settling.

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES

Aug. 4, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Sep	3.35	3.40	3.35	3.37	3.33
Dec	3.49½	3.54½	3.49½	3.51½	3.46½
Mar	3.61½	3.66½	3.61½	3.65½	3.59½
May	3.66½	3.72½	3.66½	3.71	3.65½
Jul	3.72	3.77½	3.72	3.76½	3.69½

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.77½	2.82	2.77½	2.80	2.76¼
Dec	2.68½	2.73½	2.68½	2.71	2.67¼
Mar	2.77	2.82½	2.77	2.80½	2.76½
May	2.81½	2.86¼	.81½	2.85	2.81
Jul	2.85½	2.90½	2.85½	2.89½	2.85½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Aug	6.06	6.16	6.06	6.16	5.96
Sep	6.10	6.20½	6.08	6.20½	6.07
Nov	6.17	6.30	6.17	6.30	6.12
Jan	6.25	6.39¼	6.25	6.39¼	6.19
Mar	6.30	6.43½	6.30	6.43½	6.24
May	6.35	6.47	6.35	6.47	6.27
Jul	6.38	6.46½	6.37	6.46½	6.26

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Aug	20.10	20.75	20.05	20.45	19.95
Sep	20.15	20.90	20.10	20.50	19.95
Oct	20.25	20.95	20.25	20.70	20.05
Dec	20.50	21.10	20.41	20.80	20.40
Jan	20.55	21.15	20.55	20.80	20.45
Mar	20.65	21.25	20.65	20.95	20.50
May	20.90	21.30	20.75	21.00	20.60
Jul	20.75	21.25	20.75	21.10	20.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Aug	168.50	176.00	168.00	175.20	167.00
Sep	170.00	178.20	170.00	177.50	168.50
Oct	173.00	180.50	172.50	179.00	170.50
Dec	176.50	182.50	176.00	182.00	174.50
Jan	178.00	184.50	177.50	182.50	175.00
Mar	179.00	186.00	178.00	184.00	176.00
May	179.00	185.50	179.00	183.50	178.00
Jul	181.00	186.00	180.50	186.00	178.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	436.00	437.00	430.00	436.00	429.50
Sep	437.50	438.00	433.00	438.00	431.00
Oct	437.50	442.00	434.50	440.00	435.00
Dec	443.00	446.00	438.50	444.50	437.50
Feb	448.00	450.00	443.00	448.50	442.00
Apr	452.00	454.00	448.00	453.00	447.00
Jun	457.00	458.50	453.50	457.05	450.50
Aug	461.00	463.50	458.50	463.00	455.00
Oct	466.00	469.00	463.50	468.00	460.00
Dec	472.50	474.00	468.50	473.00	465.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	37.50	37.95	37.25	37.25	37.22
Oct	41.05	41.60	40.80	41.20	40.60
Dec	43.00	43.60	42.85	43.025	42.30
Feb	43.20	43.85	43.15	43.40	42.70
Apr	44.05	44.85	b44.05	44.45	43.86
Jun	45.05	45.85	44.05	45.45	45.00
Aug	45.30	45.70	b45.30	45.30	45.00

Sales: Aug 3438; Oct 3280; Dec 2044; Feb 816; April 111; June 49; Aug 1.

Open interest: Aug 6830; Oct 11354; Dec 6720; Feb 3752; April 984; June 441; Aug 65.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	42.00	42.40	42.00	42.45	42.45
Oct	37.10	37.40	36.95	37.20	37.25
Dec	36.95	37.10	36.75	37.00	37.00
Feb	36.30	36.95	36.30	36.65	37.00
Apr	35.80	36.25	35.65	35.95	b36.40
Jun	38.05	38.40	38.20	38.25	b38.50
Jul	38.30	38.60	38.30	38.50	38.45
Aug	36.80	37.35	36.70	a37.35	a36.70

Sales: Aug 1020; Oct 1464; Dec 424; Feb 125; April 102; June 14; July 16; Aug 15.

Open interest: Aug 2019; Oct 2536; Dec 1640; Feb 765; April 594; June 150; July 159; Aug 46.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	62.25	62.60	61.80	a62.28
Sep	58.25	58.75	57.50	58.75
Oct	57.35	57.85	57.25	57.85
Nov	59.30	59.95	b59.25	59.95
Dec	60.00	60.75	59.60	60.75
Feb	—	—	57.00	a57.25

Sales: Aug 31; Sep 814; Oct 23; N... Dec 152; Feb 0.

Open interest: Jul 0; Aug 155; 1593; Oct 241; Nov 667; Dec 1808 Fe...

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Aug	63.00	64.25	62.65	64.00
Feb	53.90	55.30	53.70	55.15
Mar	53.70	55.00	53.62	55.00
May	55.20	55.75	b54.45	a55.70
Jul	55.00	55.50	b54.75	a55.30
Aug	53.25	54.70	b53.25	54.05

Sales: Aug 220; Feb 2085; March ...; May 23; July 1; Aug 1.

Open interest: July 0; Aug 1712; 2738; March 1177; May 364; July 91; 7730.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

Aug. 4, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev (Close)
Oct	166.75	160	165.75-166	160.10-
Dec	174.25	167	173.75-174	167.50-
Mar	180.75	174.50	178.95-179	174 -
May	183	177.50	181.75-182	176.30-
Aug	185.50	179	183.50-184	178.50-
Oct	186	180	184.30-184.50	180.05-
Dec	185		185 -186	181.50-

Lots: 4,499.

COCOA

Sep	1185	1166	1183 -1185	1153 -
Dec	1149	1124	1144 -1145	1114½-
Mar	1116	1094	1111 -1113	1089½-
May	1090	1072	1085 -1087	1061½-
Jul	1050		1064 -1069	1038 -
Sep	1040	1027	1035 -1039	1011 -
Dec	995	992	997 -1006	980 -

Lots: 2,796.

COFFEE

Sep	1440	1410	1440 -1442	1460 -
Nov	1422	1398	1422 -1423	1447 -
Jan	1414	1390	1413 -1414	1435 -
Mar	1409	1385	1405 -1407	1435 -
May	1408	1385	1408 -1409	1432 -
Jul	1413	1385	1410 -1413	1439 -
Sep	1405		1398 -1415	1432 -

Lots: 1,301.

London Metals Market

Aug. 4, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Prev Bid-Asked
Coper wire bars: Spot	886 - 886.50	880.50-
3 months	918.50- 919	913.50-
Cathodes: Spot	874 - 876	872 -
3 months	906 - 908	904 -
Tin: Spot	4,685 -4,688	4,630 -
3 months	4,775 - 4,780	4,750 -
Lead: Spot	226 - 267	264.50-
3 months	277.50- 278	275 -
Zinc: Spot	418 - 419	409.50-
3 months	434.50- 435	426 -
Silver: Spot	243 - 243.50	240.80-
3 months	250.30- 250.50	247.80-

Paris Commodities

Aug. 4, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
Oct	1,655	1,610	1,645-1,655
Nov	—	—	1,635-1,670
Dec	1,630	1,626	1,650-1,660
Jan	1,650	1,645	1,655-1,675
Mar	1,800	1,710	1,790-1,792
May	—	—	1,785-1,800
Jul	—	—	1,790-1,800
Aug	—	—	1,795-1,805

Lots: 385.

COCOA

Sep	1,075	1,060	1,081-1,085
Dec	990	967	981- 983
Mar	972	957	969- 973
May	—	—	— 989
Jul	—	—	950 —
Sep	—	—	920- 955

Lots: 113.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 68

AetnaLfeC, Airco Inc, Alpha Pind, Am Tel&Tel, AmT&T pf, Apache Cp, Boeing, Brush Well, Bunker Hill, Chrysler, Contill Prop, Comm Eng, CumEng pf, Dexter Cp, DowJones, Fost Wheel, Foxboro, Gamb 1.75pf, Gen Food, Guardian In, Harcourt, Harris Cp, Hilton Hotel, HooverB n, Houston LP, INA Corp, Int Mining, IntTelTel 7, IntT&T pfH, IntT&T pfJ, IntT&T pfK, IntT&T pfN, Kroger Co, LehPrt Cem, LincN pfA, McGraw Ed, Medusa Cp, Misen Equit, NLT Corp, Nabisco, NatCityLin, NatFuelGs, NewEng GE, Nicor Inc, Nicorinc pf, Occiden Pet, PanhEPL, Peoples Drg, PepsiCo, Porter pf, Pullman, RepFin Svc, ShSkkuoil, SIOOh pfA, Stude Worth, StuWor pfA, StuWor pfB, SunnChem, TexPac Ld, Transam Cp, Transam pf, Travels uqq, Travelers pf, Union Elec, UnEl 6.40pf, US FidelGty, WM.C Tran, Whiting Cp

NEW LOWS— 24

ASA Ltd, Ameron, BankAmer, Buesch Lb, Benguet B, ChesebgP, Cwyliny qf, Disney W, Esmark, GapStores, GeorPac wi, Hesston Cp, Hesston pf, LawterCh, MCA Inc, May DStr, Nat Tea, Pope Talb, Purolator, Rosario Res, Seagram Co, SparinFd, Textl Ind, VFCorp

مكتبة الأهرام

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 4

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chg	Close
Plast P	5	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛	
Cos .32	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛	
Indust		5	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16	
Photo		1	2	2	2		
Inc		3	1	1	1	+1-16	
Cp .40	3	4	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅛	
Cp .12a	14	15	13	12	12		
Hamil		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
Russl	9	6	3¾	3¾	3¾		
Oil .16	17	42	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ¼	
Cons	6	18	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛	
Flo .15a	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛	
Inc		10	2	2	2	+ ⅛	
Cap .08		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
Hsp 1.40	7	7	8¼	8½	8¼+	⅛	
Stx .20	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
Airl	3	27	5⅜	5	5⅜—	⅛	
Cons		18	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛	
Flo .15a	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛	
wt		28	7	7	7	+ ½	
Air		37	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛	
Ind		19	1	15-16	1	+1-16	
Therm .80	7	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛	
Corp	14	252	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
pf 2.75		250	45¾	45¾	45¾—	½	
wt		36	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛	
.36	18	6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛	
.44	14	2	6	6	6		
Fletch		2	1½	1½	1½		
wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16		
.34		9	6½	6	6	—	⅛
Pict	3	2	4¼	4½	4¼—	⅛	
.40	3	22	11	10¾	10⅞		⅛
2.70e	5	2	49⅛	49½	49⅛	½	
Petrol	2	7	4	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
.20a	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
.11e	5	13	6	5⅝	5⅝		
.04e	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
.66e		16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝		
Corp	8	78	14⅞	14½	14¾+	¼	
.12e	7	16	21½	21½	21½		
.20	8	29	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛	
.19f	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
.66e		16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝		
Corp	8	78	14⅞	14½	14¾+	¼	
.12e	7	16	21½	21½	21½		
.20	8	29	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛	
.19f	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
Data	12	18	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛	
Rad	9	45	8	7⅞	8		
.16	6	21	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛	
.1.20	8	2	19¾	19¼	19¼—	⅛	

B

wt		2	1-16	1-16	1-16		
Eng		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
.15f	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼		
.20	6	31	9⅞	9½	9⅝+	⅛	
.32a		2	6⅜	6½	6½—	⅛	
L1	6	46	8¾	8⅝	8½+	⅛	
.06	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛	
Engn		3	3	3	3		
.05e	24	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	¼	
wt		4	1½	1½	1½		
.44	6	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
Post	9	4	11½	11½	11½—	⅛	
ET		1	2	2	2		
.09A	8	19	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛	
wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛		
Corp	5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
.36	18	6	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛	
.44	14	2	6	6	6		
Fletch		2	1½	1½	1½		
wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16		
.34		9	6½	6	6	—	⅛
Pict	3	2	4¼	4½	4¼—	⅛	
.40	3	22	11	10¾	10⅞		⅛
2.70e	5	2	49⅛	49½	49⅛	½	
Petrol	2	7	4	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
.20a	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
.11e	5	13	6	5⅝	5⅝		
.04e	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
.66e		16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝		
Corp	8	78	14⅞	14½	14¾+	¼	
.12e	7	16	21½	21½	21½		
.20	8	29	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛	
.19f	19	49	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
Data	12	18	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛	
Rad	9	45	8	7⅞	8		
.16	6	21	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛	
.1.20	8	2	19¾	19¼	19¼—	⅛	

C

Corp	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
Food	4	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
Corp	5	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
.12	5	1	7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	⅛	
.40	9	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛+	¼	
.25b	8	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛	
		33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
	4	15	3½	3	3		
.25e		6	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16	
.40b	17	1	9½	9¼	9¼		
.20	9	10	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛	
		1	1	1	1		
.16	17	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
.32a	9	119	22⅝	22¼	22½+	⅛	
		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
.15e	7	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛	
.40	15	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛	
.1b	8	19	15¾	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛	
pf .5		2140	58¼	56¾	58¼+	1	
		11	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛	
1.20a		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
.10e	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛		
.05e	24	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	¼	
.44	6	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
Corp	12	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜		
.36	10	14	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛	
.32	5	1	32½	32½	32½		
.30e	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛	
.72	7	x25	16	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛	
	5	10	9¾	9¼	9¼—	⅛	
.40	8	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾		
.20		1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛	
.20	10	131	70	28½	27½	27½—	⅛
.24	6	5	11¼	11¼	11¼+	¼	
.20	10	31	10¾	10⅝	10¾		
wt		10	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
.7	3	21	10⅝	10½	10½		
.80	5	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛	
Corp	2	3	3¼	3¼	3¼		
.90	15	29	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	⅛	
Ind	5	9	3	3	3		
.28	4	23	8½	8½	8½—	⅛	
.52a	8	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛	
.52a	8	3	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛	
pf .40		1	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛	
Cp	8	10	2½	2½	2½		
.40	5	1	10½	10⅜	10½		
Inc	5	5	3½	3½	3½		
.1.08	7	4	15½	15¾	15⅝		
Ind	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛	
Ind	5	7	11	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛	
Ed	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
.60	7	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛	
.05a	9	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛	
.60	6	57	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝		

D

Inc	4	2	⅝	⅝	⅝		
Oil	21	30	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜		
.18b	8	29	19⅝	19	19	—	⅛
	14	235	14½	14	14	—	½
	20	2	7	7	7	+	⅛
	6	46	8¾	8½	8½+	⅛	
.06	5	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛	
		3	3	3	3		
.09e	24	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	¼	
.44	6	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
Ed	9	4	11½	11½	11½—	⅛	
.1.48	5	13	18¾	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛	
		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛		
.09	9	27	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛	
Am		23	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛	
.80	8	3	4¾	4¾	4¾—	¼	
Exp	6	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
Rivt	1.60	11	3	22	22	—	⅛
Dev	24	78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛	
World	10	23	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛	
Co	6	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
		2	2	2	2		
.32	7	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞		
.10e	10	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
.20	6	4	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛	
.60b	7	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—		
BM		5	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛	
.20	6	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛	
1.62	8	8	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	½	
.20		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
Ind		5	5	5	5	—	⅛
Dyn	7	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜		
Inst		1	2	2	2		
Inv	67	11	2	2	2		
em .40	7	5	12	12	12		
Fab	2	27	6¼	6½	6⅝+	⅛	
Crp	2	2	9¼	9¼	9¼		
Oil Gas	12	122	12⅜	12	12⅛—	⅛	
Cp	14	72	9¼	9¼	9¼		
Master		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛	
wt		33	1	15-16	1	+1-16	
Jer	7	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛	
Labs	10	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
.80	8	156	39¾	39	39	—	⅛
Cp		1	2½	2½	2½		
.20a	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛	
.10	9	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛	
.20r	11	12	5¾	5¼	5¼—	⅛	

The alphabetical listing of stocks in both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange tables has been changed in two respects.

Companies whose legal names consist of capital letters as all or part of their official names are now grouped at the top of each alphabetical division. ACF and ASA Ltd., for instance, will now appear before Abbott Labs, which previously headed the New York Stock list.

Companies with names like John Hancock and Jim Walter will be alphabetized by their surname—that is, under Hancock and Walter, respectively.

F

	2	FDIInc .01e	73	20	3⅜	3½	3⅜
	3	FPA Corp		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
	4	Fabind .10a	4	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	
	20	Fabtex .40	20	4	4½	4½	4½	
		Fairfld Hsh		10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	6	Falcons .60	6	45	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
	7	FamDolr .16	7	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
	25	Fash Fabric	25	2	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
		FayDrg .10e	7	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
	9	FedRity .12a	9	4	12¾	12¾	12¾+	⅛
		Fed Resrces		91	5	4¾	4¾	
	3	Felmnt .12a	53	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	⅛
		Fetaway .32	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
		Fibrebrd wt		6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		Fidelco Gth		16	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		Filmwy .25f	6	10	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		FinGen .36b	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		FitCoas .40a	11	1	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
		FstHrt pf .50		1	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
		FischrP .48f	7	14	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
		Flagstaff	6	28	4½	4¼	4¼—	
		Flock Ind		1	1	1	1	
		Flo Capital	6	7	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
		FloRck .10a	48	27	3⅝	3½	3½+	⅛
		Flowers .44	8	23	17¾	16¾	17¾+	⅛
		FlyDia Oil	6	86	16¼	15¼	16	
		FoamM .25e	10	2	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛
		FordCan .5a	5	x100	89½	89	89½+	½
		Forest City	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		Forest Lab	6	22	173⅛	171	173⅛+	⅛
		Foxstaff .50	9	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		Franklin Rl		8	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
		Franklyn .24	6	12	8	8	8	
		Frantelp .20	6	21	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		Frasnllo .40	7	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
		Friedm .24b	7	36	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		Friend Frst	9	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Frigtmp .55f	6	22	7½	7¼	7¼+	⅛
		Frigitronic	⅛	13	10¼	10	10	
		Frontier Air	7	7	7	7	7	
		FrontAir wt		24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛

G

	4	GIT Ind	4	12	2¾	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		GRICp .40		31	4¼	4	4⅛+	⅛
		GTI Corp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	5	Gabriel .20	6	11	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
	7	Garan .44a	6	25	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
	2	Garcia Corp		2	2½	2½	2½	
	4	Gaylord .85e	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		GnEmp .04e		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
	2	Geodrsh wt		28	3¼	3	3¼	
		Geo Research	4	1	2¾	2¾	2¾—	
	6	Geraa Inc	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		Geon Ind		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
		Gerber Scl		11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
	1a	GiantFd	5	9	16	15½	16	+ ¼
		GiantYel .10f		160	40	4⅜	4 11-16	4 13-16	+1-16
	2b	Gladstap Cp			13	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
		Glasrock Pr			1	3¼	3¼	3¼	

H

		HallsMot .50	4	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		Hamptn Ind		4	8	7	8	+ ⅛	
		Hamptn Rlt		5	3	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
		Hartford .48	11	27	19	18½	19	+ ½	
		Harmn .40b	5	10	20	19½	19½—	⅛	
		Hartfd Zdy		11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
		HartzM .15e	12	43	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛	
		Harve Grp	63	12	11-16	⅝	⅝		
		Hasbro Ind	5	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛	
		Hastings .40a	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼		
		Haviland .48	11	27	19	18½	19	+ ½	
		Hazmn .40b	5	10	20	19½	19½—	⅛	
		Hazrid Zdy		11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
		Healthdyn .15a	12	43	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛	
		Heinz Grp	63	12	11-16	⅝	⅝		
		Helmrich .20	11	17	19	19	19		
		Hemmeter Cp		2	2	2	2		
		Henlys .15e	12	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
		HerMal .72	5	2	14¼	14	14		
		Highind Cap		2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛	
		Hillhavn .32	6	16	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛	
		Hilstrmic .20	11	21	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	⅛	
		Holly Corp	5	35	3	2⅞	2⅞		
		HomeOA .50	8	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞		
		HomeOB .15	7	1	24	24	24	— 2	
		Horn Hardt		14	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛	
		HospMa .60e	13	6	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛	
		HospMtg wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16		
		Hotelin 1.40	9	8	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜+	⅛	
		HouseVI .32	7	10	5¼	5	5	— ⅛	
		HospMtr In	88	10	7	6⅞	7		
		HouOilM .80	21	108	56½	55¾	55¾—	⅛	
		HowdC .80e	5	23	15½	15	15	—	⅛
		Howell .05e	3	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
		HubMfg .20	10	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛	
		Hubell B 1.50	9	26	30½	29¾	30¼+	⅜	
		HuckMfg .20	10	1	4¾	4¾	4¾		
		Huffman .40a		30	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛	
		HunMfH .05r	4	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛	
		HuskyO .80	6	26	19¼	19⅛	19¼		
		Hycel Inc	22	11	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛	

I

		ICBCp .20e	24	6	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
		ICHCp .32i	9	41	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
		ICMR .50i		52	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
		IMCMg .20	6	6	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
		ImpCh .17e	7	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
		Imper Ind		7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		ImpOilA .80	12	137	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
		Inform A .10	21	21	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		Inflight Svc	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Instron .20		130	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		Instrum Sys		101	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
		Integrt Res	5	2	2	2	2	—	⅛
		IntlAlum .30	7	51	12⅜	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
		Intl Bankhot	6	31	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
		IntlCour .24	17	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		Intl Foodserv	45	4	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
		InFuneral S	5	24	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		IntGenin .70	5	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛	
		Int Proteins		3	3	3	3		
		Int Stretch	6	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		IntSyCon .25	9	23	27	25⅝	27	+ ⅛	
		Interphoto		7	11-16	11-16	11-16		
		Interpool	9	61	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛	
		Interway Cp		3	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅛	
		Investmt Fin		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛	
		InvDivers A	9	31	15¼	15	15¼		
		InvDivers B	7	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛	
		InvestRlt Tr		4	3¼	3¼	3¼		
		Ionics Inc	15	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛	
		IrocBrd .16		1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛	
		IrocBrnd pf		16	14¾	14¾	14¾—	⅛	
		Irvlnind .16f	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼		

J - K

		Jaclyn .26b	4	3	8¼	8½	8¼—	⅛
		Jacobs .40e	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		Jamsway .11f	5	13	7¼	7	7¼+	⅛
		Jeanmet .20b	7	34	15¼	14¾	14¾—	⅛
		Jefronic Ind	4	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
		JohnPd .30	9	9	12¾	12	12¼—	⅛
		Juniper Pet	18	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Jupiter Ind		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		KaiserInd .56	8	557	15½	15¼	15¾+	⅛
		KapckT .20f	8	2	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
		KenrinS .34	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Kelchner .10r	5	1	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
		Kewanee .60	7	33	22¼	22⅜	23	
		KinArk Crn	7	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		King Op Hcl		10	2	2	2	
		KingRd .15b	12	4	8	8	8	—	⅛
		Kirby In .25c	4	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
		Kit Mfg	34	1	3¼	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
		KleerVu Ind		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
		Kleinerts		1	8½	8½	8½	
		KnickT .22	8	19	22¼	22½	22¾+	⅛
		Kollmor .50	11	1	26	26	26	
		KutnSir .18	5	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛

L

	2	LSBInd .15f	5	7	3½	3¼	3⅜	
		LTVCorp wt		132	7⅜	7	7⅛—	⅛
	3	LaMaur .20	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	7	LafyRad .36	7	9	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
		Lake Shore	4	36	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16	+1-16	
		LaTour Bck	18	63	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
	69b	LeaRon .28a	7	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜		
	15	LeeEntr .52	10	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛	
		Lee Natl		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛	
		LeighPr .60	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛	
		Levittin .24	6	6	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛	
		LewisBF .24	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
		Liberty Fab	3	1	6½	6½	6½		
		Lincoln Am	31	20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛	
		Lloyds Elec	11	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼		

		LodgeS .08e	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		Lohmn .90a	7	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞+	⅛
		LoewThe wt		107	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
		Logistic .08e	7	6	2½	2½	2½	
		LaGenSv .76	7	6	15¾	15½	15¾+	⅛
		Lynch Corp		3	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
		Lynnwear	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

M

		MPBCp .80	5	6	17¾	17½	17½	
		MWA .40b	7	27	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛	
		MePbS 1.32	7	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛	
		Mamm Mrt		20	3	3	3		
		ManhLife .24	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼		
		Mansft .02r	68	1	4¾	4¾	4¾+	⅛	
		Marinduc B	46	53	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
		MarkCtl .28	6	27	24½	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
		Marine Ind	4	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
		Marshall Fd		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		Marshal Ind	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		MartPr .50e	6	4	21¾	21½	21½	
		Masind .40e	5	35	8¼	8½	8¼—	⅛
		Masnalin .20	6	5	31	31	31	+ ⅛
		Masters Inc	5	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		McCulO .21f	13	66	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
		McDonh .80	5	18	18⅞	18⅝	18¾—	⅛
		McIntsh .70	7	113	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
		McKeon .Cn		21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Medata Grp		18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
		Medco Indy	9

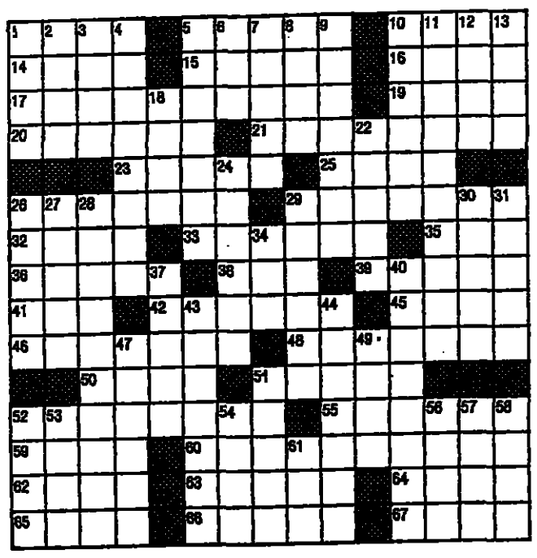
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Dieter's target area
5 Sedate
10 Place for two birds
14 Biblical dupe
15 Brahman's "club"
16 Aztec's contemporary
17 Party pooper
19 Medieval land holding
20 One of the genders
21 Rising
23 Acquired family member
25 ——-do-well
26 Walked stealthily
29 Golf positions
32 Wading bird
33 Kind of board
35 Mouths
36 Man and Emerald
38 —— Paulo
39 Enjoy
41 Not any, in law
42 Second or human
45 Black-fin snapper
46 Sequester
48 —— d'hôtel
50 Lie in ——
51 Partner of frankincense
52 Discolored, as by a burn
55 Founder of Taoism
59 Item on a military shoulder
60 Jumble
62 Arias
63 Proof mark
64 Mastery, in Scotland
65 Lothario
66 Beloved, in Spain
67 "—— tricks?"

DOWN

1 Chopped
2 "Peekaboo, —— you"
3 Maori weapon
4 Foreign-language film aid
5 Color for a letter
6 Oak bark
7 Crooked
8 Agenda unit
9 Easing of relations
10 Hypothetical cell unit
11 Kind of agent
12 Look over
13 Drill command
18 Curtain fabric
22 Nurtures
24 "—— fideles"
26 Singer Lopez
27 Father of Atalanta
28 Boudoir chitchat
29 Riotous
30 Uneven
31 Hindu garments
34 French thirst-quencher
37 Slow one
40 Seemingly
43 Without pause, in music
44 Words with bed and rise
47 Annie of song
49 Basra's land
51 Stiller's partner
52 World power
53 Portico
54 Conveyance
56 Novice: Var.
57 Oodles
58 French seasons
61 Last letter, to British



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	25	77	Clear
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	25	77	Clear
ATHENS	29	84	Clear
BEIRUT	31	88	Clear
BELGRADE	24	75	Clear
BERLIN	16	61	Showers
BRUSSELS	18	64	Clear
BUCHAREST	24	75	Clear
BUDAPEST	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	19	67	Showers
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Clear
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	26	79	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	63	Showers
GENEVA	26	79	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	67	Clear
ISTANBUL	26	79	Clear
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Clear
LISBON	33	90	Clear
LONDON	19	67	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	19	67	Clear
MADRID	34	93	Clear
MILAN	26	79	Clear
MONTREAL	20	68	Clear
MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
MUNICH	13	55	Stormy
NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
NICE	25	77	Clear
OSLO	13	55	Rain
PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
PRAGUE	14	57	Stormy
ROME	26	79	Clear
SOFIA	21	70	Clear
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Stormy
TEHRAN	39	102	Clear
TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
TUNIS	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	18	64	Showers
WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	80	Clear
ZURICH	22	72	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

August 4, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund $7.27
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $8.48
Austral. Select Fd. $2.78

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF812.10
— (d) Combar SF758
— (d) Grobar SF594
— (d) Stockbar SF888
(w) Browninvest $14.02
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $12.90
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.94
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd. $8.11

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l. $14.68
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $8.21
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,144
(d) Caribbee Open-End $130.65
(d) Citadel Fund $3.17
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $828.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $37.77
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $11.85
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF255.25
— (d) Canasec SF535
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71
(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF82
— (d) Ussec SF963
— (d) Europa-Valor SF119
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.50
(d) OSF Fund SF24.54
(d) Crossbow Fund SF4.97
(w) D.G.C. $20.22
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.06
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.16
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $12.17
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,035

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM20.90
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond DM71.20

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $18.09
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $82.47
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.38
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $20.88
(d) Fidelity World Fd. $13.06
(w) First Intern't Fd. $123.84
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $20.15
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $20.06
(w) Fonselect Inste Pr SF1,750
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF78.36
(d) Fonditalia $10.12
(d) Fund of Nations $5.48
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $0.72
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$9.57

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.38
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $21.06
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.10
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.99
(w) Hansemann Holdgs. NV $7.522
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $35.80
(d) Icofund $9.70
(d) Interfund S.A. $28.94
(w) Interstarbest Fund $113.89
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.80
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.71
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $34.87
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $7.46
(d) I.T.P. Fund N.V. $7.75
(r) Japan Growth Fund $18.45
(d) Japan Selection Fund $51.98
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $17.31

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $48.48
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia $12.30

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,646
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.43
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. $21.13
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold. $81.37

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—(w) L&IBT Multi-way Fd. SF427
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF852
(w) Luxfund $19.36
(m) Magnum Fund Ltd. $36.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.12
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.80
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.06
(w) N.A.M.F. $32.46
(w) Nippon Fund $42.43
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $8.37
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $8.59
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund $1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.40
(d) Rents Fund LF1,814
(d) Rentinvest LF901
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.44
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF81.25
Share Realty N.V. $15.51
Share International N.V. $4.68

SEFRO:
— (w) Sefro (N.A.V.) $13.01
(w) SMH Special Fund DM89.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw B. Est SF1,574.50
— (r) Securswiss SF943
(d) Soros Fund $280.49
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF468.75
— (d) Intervalor SF66
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF373.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF217.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF80.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF98.20
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $27.34
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $27.49
(w) Transpacific Fund $20.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF24.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF75.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF110
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest SF94
— (d) Pacific Invest SF76
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF350
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh. SF117.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Kr Est SF176.50

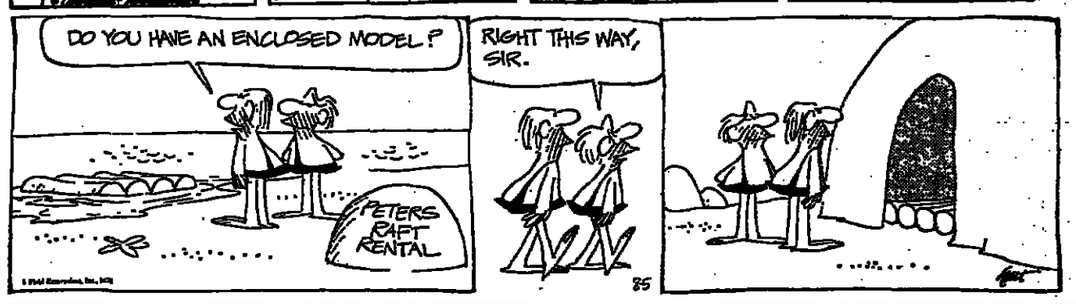
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt.
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM16.65
— (d) Europafonds DM31.45
— (d) Unifonds DM20.00
— (d) Unirenta DM41.55
— (d) Unispecial I DM61.15
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $3.06
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.52
(w) Western Growth Fd. $6.20
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,372.57
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,538.72
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $426.93
(w) Worldwide Securities $48.37
(w) Worldwide Special $3,847.68

DM — Deutsche Mark; ° — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

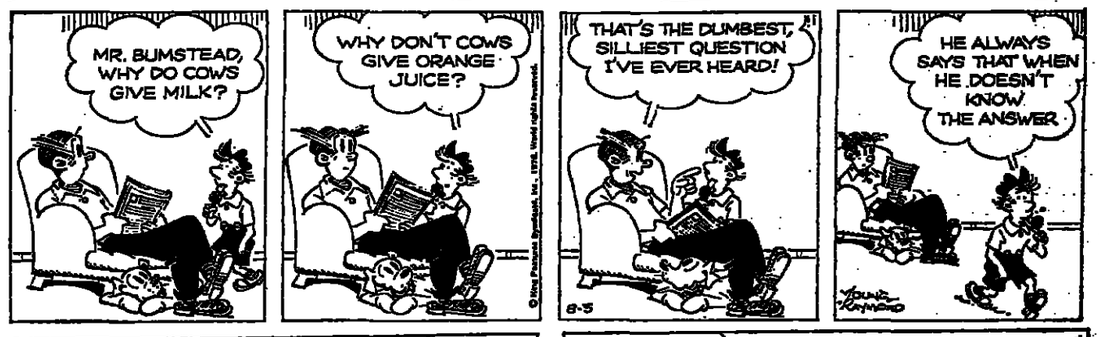
PEANUTS



B.C.



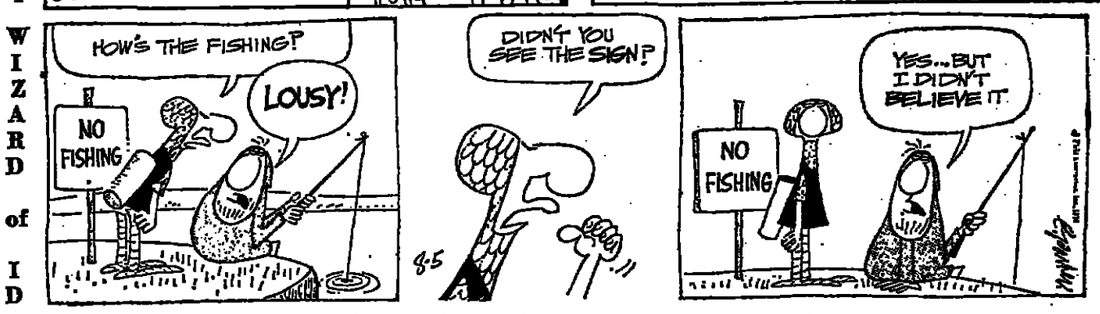
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



BRANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THIRM
DOTUB
ROGERF
NOCHOP



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RHYME PANDA RECTOR TURNIP
Answers: What an actor's salary check might represent—"PART" PAYMENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SHE'S GETTIN' TO LOOK MORE AN' MORE LIKE THAT LION EVERY DAY."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A NEW LIFE OF ANTON CHEKHOV

By Ronald Hingley. Knopf. 352 pp. Illustrated. $12.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BECAUSE of his elusiveness, posterity has read a good deal into the career and character of the great 19th-century Russian writer Anton Pavlovich Chekhov (1860-1904). The Kremlin has claimed him as a seer of revolution, a champion of the little man. Neil Simon has claimed him as "the good doctor" who didn't know enough about playwriting to put his short stories on stage. The rest of us have seen him variously as a saint and a misogamist, a tragedian and a comedian, a playwright who wrote short stories in his spare time and a doctor who wrote plays on the side.

Everybody knows he was writer-in-residence of the Moscow Arts Theater and Constantine Stanislavsky's close collaborator. Everybody assumes he was a gentle, suffering soul with tender eyes who loved people. Yet none of these pictures of Chekhov is precisely accurate, as we learn from Ronald Hingley's thoroughly absorbing "A New Life of Anton Chekhov." (It is called "A New Life" because of the author's 1950 work, "Chekhov, a Biographical and Critical Study." And it was written to supersede this earlier study partly because of new material on Chekhov that has come to light in the meantime, and partly because the author, who is the editor and translator of "The Oxford Chekhov," simply feels he knows more about the art of biography than he did some 25 years ago.)

As we learn from "A New Life," Chekhov and the Moscow Arts Theater were often at odds with one another, and the playwright's relationship with Stanislavsky, the forefather of "method acting" was one of complete misunderstanding. Throughout most of his brief life, Chekhov was preeminently a short-story writer. Indeed, the only reason he turned exclusively to the stage toward the end of his life, the author speculates, may have been because of a contract with a publisher that made it unprofitable for him to continue writing stories. And the only way possible to claim Chekhov as a revolutionary champion is to take isolated passages from his work and read them out of context.

Approaching Chekhov's life chronologically, yet pausing wherever necessary to dilate on sensitive or controversial matters, Hingley tries to set the record straight in a variety of ways. Most often, he looks for evidence to undermine a prevailing misconception of his subject. Was Chekhov really the saint that the cult has built him up to be? Preposterous, argues Hingley. Chekhov did take a drink. He occasionally lost his temper. He might have hidden a touch of pride behind all that flaunted modesty. He was once even cruel to his wife. In short, he was no saint but was an extraordinary human being.

Less often, but more to the point, Hingley analyzes why Chekhov was so misunderstood. The trouble was, Chekhov detested ideology. Whether it was a matter of politics or art, he preferred to address himself to each particular case. "So far as I have no political, religious or philosophical views," he wrote in 1888 at the age of 28. "I change my views every month, and so shall have to limit myself to describing how my heroes marry, give birth, die and so on." Besides: "In my view it's not a writer's job to solve such problems as God, pessimism and so on. The writer's job is only to show who, how, in what context spoke or thought about God and pessimism."

And occasionally, but most instructively of all, Hingley illustrates what Chekhov was about by showing how his life affected his art. For instance, when (his wife) was with child, Chekhov discovered in the worst possible way: by suffering a miscarriage in St. Petersburg at the end of March (1902) . . . the realization (Chekhov) simultaneously realized that he had been a writer, become, and that he always going to be, a father. Thus his life, as so often in his fiction, anticlimax had triumphed over reality. And: "Even in death Chekhov was not spared ironies. He had so long haunted railway life and his plots. The story of his corpse was delivered from Petersburg in a railway van labeled 'fresh oysters.'"

This "reminds us," Hingley ends his biography, "of the hopes for fulfillment in human work which, in Chekhov's writings, as in his life, are constantly seen collapsing among the fried onions, copper samovars and dirty washing. And it is to mind many another incongruity in this careful, analytical, down-to-earth, scientifically trained yet elusive observer's straightforward prose that hauntingly flick at the reader's mind's able; and who, while committing on paper the inspired creations of his creative genius, often simultaneously cursed his lost galoshes, his piles, his neighbors, his reviewers."

Chekhov was elusive, Hingley says, because all truth is elusive.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Y	O	K	O		M	A	M	I	E		P	A	C	A
E	D	E	N		A	L	I	G	N		E	B	O	N
G	I	N	S		M	E	D	O	C		N	O	N	E
G	O	T	H	A	M	C	I	T	Y		S	U	N	S
			O	S	A			S	O	U				
S	P	A	R	K	L	E		S	T	R	I	N	G	S
C	A	P	E		S	P	E	C		S	N	A	R	E
A	G	A			H	R	H				H	A	D	
P	A	R	R	S		O	M	A	R		P	U	N	A
E	N	T	I	C	E	R		V	I	T	A	M	I	N
			D	I	M			P	A	R				
A	S	E	D		M	E	T	R	O	P	O	L	I	S
U	R	A	L		E	V	E		O	F		L	A	N	E
W	A	V	E		T	E	N	O	F		E	C	C	E
T	Y	E	R		T	R	O	T	S		D	E	A	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr

The ability of the diamond six to beat the five was a key factor in the diagramed deal. South landed in four spades doubled after a spirited auction. West's first double was negative, promising a moderate hand with at least four hearts. His final double was for penalties, based not so much on his own hand as the fact that East had promised a balanced hand with about 16 high card points in the style of the partnership.

West led the diamond ten, and regretted his choice as soon as he saw the dummy. The jack was played, and South ruffed East's queen with the spade five, preserving the three. After a lot of thought South led the spade queen from his hand: he was willing to surrender a quick trump trick in order to improve his prospects of reaching the dummy.

East studied this suspiciously, and eventually took his king and returned the club queen. Declarer took his ace and led a spade six to the jack in dummy. This removed the enemy trumps, and he led the diamond king, ruffing out the ace with the spade eight. The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ 4
♡ 7 4
◇ 9 8 5
♣ 10 9

WEST
♠ —
♡ Q J 10 8 5
◇ —
♣ K 8 5

EAST
♠ —
♡ A 6 3
◇ 8 4 3 2
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ A 3
♡ K 9 2
◇ —
♣ 6 4 3

Thanks to his fine pla... spade queen at the seco... South was now in a po... reach dummy again by ... the spade three to the fo... this would only have g... nine tricks, since East's ... six controlled dummy's ... would be able to score ... and eight of diamonds ... to the heart king, but w... have three inescapable l...

There was no legitim... to make 10 tricks at th... but South gave the de... chance to go wrong by ... a club, and won on his ri... the jack. East cashed t... ace, a decisive error.

South, who could not prevented from ruffing in the dummy, discarded his clubs to score the game. East could and have underled his heart winning the club jack his partner to score a he and cash the club king f... one.

NORTH (D)
♠ J 4 2
♡ 7 4
◇ K J 9 8 5
♣ 10 9 7

WEST
♠ 9 7
♡ Q J 10 8 5
◇ 10 7
♣ K 8 5 2

EAST
♠ K 10
♡ A 6
◇ A Q
♣ Q J

SOUTH
♠ A Q 8 6 5 3
♡ K 9 2
◇ —
♣ A 6 4 3

East and West were ... able. The bidding:

North	East	South
Pass	1 ◇	1 ♠
2 ♠	2 N.T.	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond...

...als Find Relief in Starting Pattin

...CITY, Aug. 4 (UPI).— ...season ends, Kansas ...is right-hander Marty ...ects to be back in the ...Until that time comes, ...r major league player ...enjoy his role as a ...

...omfortable as a start- ...Pattin, who has been ...arily in relief since ...rzog became manager ...s year. "I'll admit the ...one of the hardest ...baseball but I feel I ...er one."

...attin has been starting ...a splendid job. Forced ...toyals' rotation by in- ...starters Steve Busby, ...torff and Doug Bird, ...responded with a 3-1 ...five starts and a 1.77 ...average.

...st outing was a 7-1 vic- ...Minnesota last night ...pitched eight innings. ...x hits, walked two and ...e unearned run in half- ...wins' victory speak at ...

...yals gave Pattin early ...scoring three runs in ...first and third innings ...Mcrae, plagued with a ...ph muscle, driving in a ...a first-inning double ...g the third inning rally ...me run—the first for ...can League West Divi- ...g Royals in 12 games. ...a 2.55 earned run aver- ...33, only has four vic- ...decisions. At one point ..., although his ERA has ...higher than 3.00.

...als added a run in the ...hen Ken Brett, the ...leading hitter, opened ...ble for his third hit of ...the 24th time this year ...d three or more hits in ...John Mayberry's double ...scored Brett, to raise his league-leading RBI total to 69.

A's 7, White Sox 3

At Chicago, Bill North went three for five and scored three runs to help Dick Bosman to his fourth victory without a loss in a 7-3 triumph for Oakland over the White Sox.

North opened the game with a single, stole second, advanced on an infield out and scored on Joe Rudi's double while Rudi scored on Sal Bando's single. In the third, North doubled, advanced on Bert Campaneris's bunt single and, after Don Baylor was hit by a pitch to fill the bases, Gene Tenace singled to drive in two runs.

Angels 4, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, rookie Paul Hartzell threw a four-hitter, Tommy Davis drove in two runs and Rusty Torres hit a homer as California defeated the Rangers, 4-0.

Brewers 4, Orioles 2

At Milwaukee, George Scott's two-out single in the fifth inning scored Jack Heidemann with the go-ahead run to give the Brewers their sixth consecutive victory over Baltimore, 4-2. The Brewers trailed, 2-1, when Von Joshua opened the fifth with a double. Heidemann singled to score Joshua with the tying run and moved to second on a fielder's choice. With two out, Scott hit a chopper over the head of third baseman Doug Decinces to drive in Heidemann, putting the Brewers in front 3-2.

Indians 1, Red Sox 0

At Cleveland, pinch-hitter Tommy Smith's sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th inning scored pinch-runner Ron Pruitt to give the Indians a 1-0 victory over Boston. Dennis Eckersley tossed a three-hitter and struck out six in picking up his seventh triumph against eight losses. Eckersley and Boston starter Luis Tiant matched three-hitters for the first nine innings before the Indians got to reliever Tom Murphy in the 10th.

Yankees 4, Tigers 3

At New York, two-run homers by Roy White and Oscar Gamble gave the Yankees a 4-3 triumph over Detroit and Mark Fidrych. Before a crowd of 44,909, the Tigers opened the scoring in the first frame. With Ron Leflore on with an infield single and Rusty Staub with a walk, Willie Horton's grounder was misplayed for an error by both Graig Nettles and Sandy Alomar for one run. A sacrifice fly by Jason Thompson gave the Tigers their other run in the inning.

White rapped his homer in the third inning to tie the score and the Tigers scored their final run in the fourth on an RBI single by Horton. Nettles opened the seventh with a single and Gamble then hit his 11th homer, into the lower rightfield stands, dealing Fidrych his fourth defeat in 15 decisions. Grant Jackson pitched the last six innings to record his third victory against a loss.

Dodgers 2, Astros 0

At Los Angeles, Bill Buckner singled home both runs and Burt Hooton pitched a two-hitter for a 2-0 Dodgers' victory over Houston. Hooton, posting his first victory since July 5, made his record 7-11.

Mets 9, Expos 8

At New York, Ed Kranepool's eighth-inning, two-run homer—his 100th career home run—lifted the Mets to a 9-8 victory over Montreal. Kranepool, the all-time Mets' home run leader, blasted a 2-2 delivery by rookie reliever Joe Kerrigan following Felix Millan's single. It was his seventh season homer.

Pirates 2, Cardinals 1
Cardinals 4, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Don Kessinger drove home four runs with a double in the eighth inning and a single in the ninth to give St. Louis a 4-2 victory and a split of a doubleheader after the Pirates won the first game 2-1, on Duffy Dyer's two-out homer in the ninth inning.

The Pirates scored runs in the first and fourth on RBI singles by Bob Robertson and Bill Robinson. The Cardinals tied it in the eighth when Kessinger doubled to score two pinch-runners. His single with two out in the ninth scored Jerry Mumphrey and Joe Ferguson to win the game.

Braves 7, Padres 3

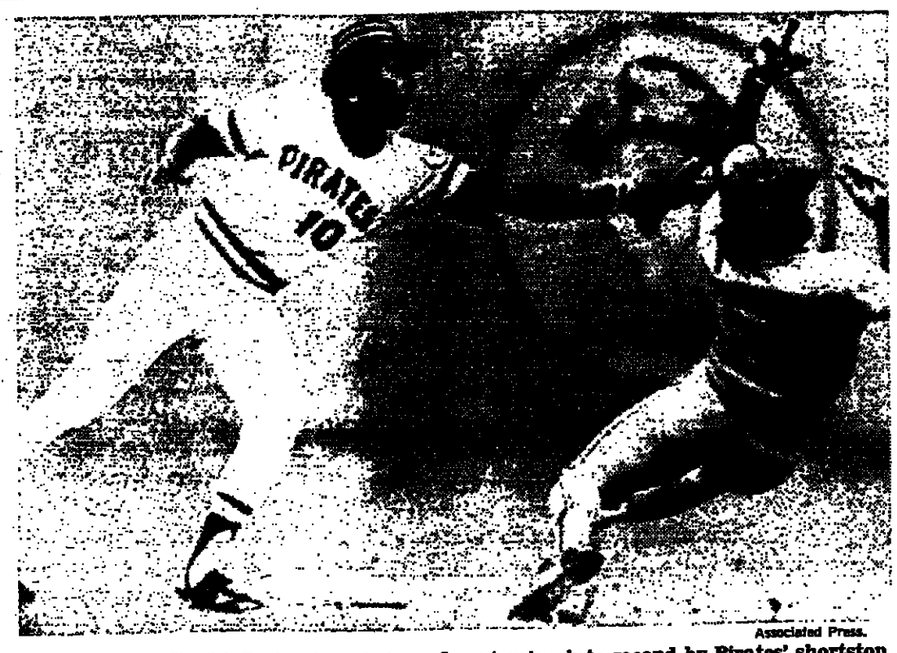
At Atlanta, Cito Gaston batted home five runs with home runs on each of his first two trips to the plate to give Andy Messersmith and the Braves a 7-3 victory over San Diego. Gaston hit his second homer of the season after a single by Rod Gilbreath to give Messersmith a 2-0 lead.

Cubs 4, Phillies 0
Phillies 8, Cubs 5

At Chicago, Garry Maddox's grand slam home run in the fourth inning supported the combined six-hit pitching of Steve Carlton and Ron Reed as Philadelphia won, 8-5, over the Cubs for a doubleheader split. Chicago won the first game, 4-0, as Rick Reuschel scattered nine hits and Wayne Tyone and Jerry Morales hit home runs.

Reds 9, Giants 0

At San Francisco, Ken Griffey collected three hits, scored two runs and drove in two to power Cincinnati to a 9-0 victory over the Giants. The Reds pounded 15 hits off three San Francisco pitchers. Griffey had two singles and a triple. He scored a run and drove in another in the fifth inning when Cincinnati scored three times. Dave Concepcion had three singles and drove in three runs.



Associated Press.

FAR OUT—Cardinals' Hector Cruz is tagged out going into second by Pirates' shortstop Frank Taveras in seventh inning. On the wall in background is Pirates' emblem.

Cites Olympic Progress

E. Germany Celebrates Victory for Its System

By Ellen Lentz

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 4 (NYT). —As East Germany's athletes returned home from their triumphs at the Olympics in Montreal, the country's Communist leaders were celebrating the triumphs as a victory for socialism.

Manfred Ewald, head of the country's Olympic committee, called the Games a "historic success for the athletes from socialist countries." It was the first time he said, that athletes from the Communist world "won the absolute majority of medals and points."

The East German team of fit and disciplined men and women brought home 40 gold, 25 silver and 25 bronze medals, by far the most for this country. They moved ahead of the United States in the unofficial tally of nations, taking second position behind the Soviet Union.

For a country of 17 million people fenced in behind border fortifications and still suspended in precarious balance, the success in international sports was seen as an important political gain in helping establish greater national identity and winning allegiance for the Communist state.

Neues Deutschland, the party newspaper, said the victories in Montreal had been achieved, "through the fighting spirit of each individual athlete, through the joint spirit of teamwork and through the love of our socialist homeland."

In a message to the team, the workers of Hettstedt, a steel plant, pledged that they would "fight in the spirit of Montreal" in stepping up production. Erich Honecker, party secretary; Willi Stoph, the head of state, and Prime Minister Horst Sindermann cabled congratulations to each medalist.

Saying that East Germany had sent "a very strong and comative collective" to Montreal, Ewald noted that of the 293 men and women on the team, 159 were returning as medalists.

"That proves the success of our socialist system and our training methods," he said in a radio address.

"The German Democratic Republic was not known very well in Canada before the Games," he said, "but now millions of Canadians and other spectators have become acquainted with our socialist country."

The young athletes had praise for their team, the country's sports administration and their individual training programs.

Kornelia Ender, the 17-year-old swimming star who came home with four gold medals, said on her arrival that East Germany's success had become possible "only through the generous encouragement and aid given the athletes by the party, the working class and the government."

Like other talented children, Ender was picked as a prospective winner at the age of 8 at a local junior competition at Halle, where she lives with her parents. She was placed in one of the special schools where swimming and other sports take up a major part of the curriculum. She expects to graduate from the sports high school next year and then plans to go to a university to study medicine.

The sports administration sends scouts to all the children's competitions, known as "spartakiades," and selects promising ones for the state-run programs.

In their emphasis on physical training for the young, the East Germans operate 25 so-called sports schools, mostly boarding schools. Ten are on the elementary and 15 on the secondary level. Students spend five to six hours a day swimming, rowing or doing other sports, in addition to their normal school lessons.

Williams Runs To Clear Up 'Fastest' Title

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP). —Four days after the end of the Olympics Steve Williams, the world record-holder in the 100 meters, finally will get his chance to prove how good he is.

Williams, who owns the record at 9.9 seconds, missed the Olympics because of a leg injury. So did another American, Houston McTear, also sidelined with a leg problem.

But the two will be in the field for the 100 meters when the Bicentennial Meet of Champions begins tonight although the Olympic gold medalist, Hasely Crawford of Trinidad, is skipping the meet.

Williams is out to prove he is still the world's fastest human.

"Hasely Crawford never beat me in his life, even on my worst days," he said. "He's the world's fastest human? Well, we'll see if he defends it as often as he should."

Don Quarrie of Jamaica, who won a silver in the 100 and a gold in the 200, will also be in the field.

The 100 and 200 meters also will feature U.S. Olympians Steve Riddick, Mark Lutz and Dwayne Evans, bronze medalist in the 200, and Guyana's James Gilkes, who tried—but failed—to reenter the Olympics after his country joined in a boycott by African nations.

The main event of the three-dozen track star meet, however, will be what meet promoters had billed as a "dream mile."

New Zealand's John Walker, the 1,500-meter gold medalist in Montreal, will test his world record 3:49.4 on Franklin Field's all-weather track against a field that includes four sub-3:54 milers.

Filbert Bayi of Tanzania, who briefly held the record of 3:51.1 before being dethroned by Walker, won't be among them. Meet coordinator Ron Stanko said that when Tanzania left the Olympics in the African boycott, officials said Bayi wouldn't run in any other races with Walker.

The status of Mike Bott (3:54.9) of Kenya also is uncertain.

The 3,000 meters and 400-meter hurdles will be extensions of Olympic rivalries.

Lasse Viren, the first to win gold medals in the 10,000 and 5,000 meters in successive Olympics, will be up against Dick Quax of New Zealand. Viren nipped Quax by four-tenths of a second in the Olympic 5,000.

Politics Once Again

BELGRADE, Aug. 4 (AP). — Yugoslavia has announced it is withdrawing from the forthcoming Paraplegic Olympic Games scheduled to start in Toronto this month because apartheid South Africa was admitted.

...eball Filled With Young Talent

By Thomas Boswell

...NGTON, Aug. 4 (WP). ...been exactly 20 years ...eball had its last baby ...make the youth move- ...1976.

...began—a year in which ...d all make their marks ...Aaron, Willie Mays, Al ...Mickey Mantle, Roberto ...Ernie Banks, Eddie ...and Frank Robinson ...between 21 and 24 years ...the next 20 years they ...the game. Each had ...0 home runs or 3,000 ...

...nly Aaron, playing out ...for the last home run. ...e torch has been passed. ...ugh all things truly run ...baseball now has more ...nearly great players ...under 25 than at any ...e 1956.

...baseball's leading hit- ...rge Brett, 23, at .350. ...baseball's best earned ...age? Mark Fidrych, 21. ...Who has baseball's best ...percentage? Rick Rho- ...at 9-0. Who could have ...all three even three ...ago?

...on and on. Four of the ...ERA in the majors are ...players under 25. Seven ...p winning percentages ...of the top five batting ...are 25 or younger. Eight ...20 hitters in the Amer- ...ue are 24 or under.

...propose a 25-man all- ...with every player 24- ...or younger to make the ...ls will be no team of ... but a team of stars ...ry moment.

...-man pitching staff, a ...die corps—average age ...a combined 88-26 won- ...rd as of last Sunday ...percentage.

...and Frank Tanana, 23 ...nia are the aces of this ...the young men who ...ave the aura of possible ... The Bird epitomizes ...breed, both in his unin- ...approach to a rather ...me and in his statistics ...cord, 1.80 ERA and 13 ...games in 15 starts.

... the playboy of the ...world (California), led ...ors in strikeouts (269) ... and is 12-8 this year. ...her right-handed start- ...l be Rhoden, 23, of Los ...and Larry Christenson, ...lladelphia (10-5). Chris- ...tenson, 6-foot-4, 220 pounds, throws peas. Rhoden, just as tall, nicks corners with his curves. Rhoden is also the best of the young bubblegum-blowing crop.

Long John Candelaria, 22, of Pittsburgh and Bill Travers, 23, of Milwaukee complete an exceptional trio of lefty starters. Candelaria, 6 foot 7, is either unhittable or erratic. He is 10-4. Travers (12-8 with a 2.18 ERA) has some of the artifice and style of a young Warren Spahn.

This staff's two "swing men," who can start or pitch long relief are Pat Zachry and Santo Alcala, 24 and 23, a pair of 6-5 righthanders who do that double duty for the Cincinnati Reds and have 9-3 and 10-3 records. Neither is proven, but many believe Zachry is the goods, especially with those Reds for help.

For short relief try San Diego's Butch Metzger (9-0) and Kansas City's Mark Littell (6-3) who have the second and third lowest ERA in the majors—2.13 and 2.15, respectively. For two innings Littell can approach Nolan Ryan's speed but with much better control. The 6-1 Metzger is an oddity—the only man on this staff under 6 feet 4 inches.

The squad of 15 regular players is as impressive as the pitchers.

Catcher—Butch Wynegar, 20, Minnesota. Wynegar, already praised as a top defensive catcher with a rifle arm, has the second highest batting average among catchers, .296. "If he keeps on hitting like he is," says ex-Yankee Elston Howard, "he'll be a great one."

First base—Jim Rice, 23, Boston. Rice, the one active player Aaron says he could conceive of approaching his 755 home runs, hit .309 with 102 RBI last year. He will play first in Fenway as soon as Carl Yastrzemski retires.

Second base—Tie between Willie Randolph, 22, New York, and Gerry Remy, 23, California. Randolph, hitting .262 with 24 steals, is the defensive glue that has transformed the Yankees' infield. Still makes rookie errors and hates batting eighth, but has the hands and the future of another Bill Mazeroski. Steady Remy, a proven .265 hitter, good for 35 steals a year, should be a fixture on the young, improving Angels' teams that super GM Harry Dalton is building for the late '70s.

Shortstop—Tie between Bucky Dent, 24, Chicago, and Robin Yount, 20, Milwaukee. Grossly underrated, Dent has complete seasons hitting .264 and .274 behind him and led all major league shortstops in putouts, assists and fielding percentage last year. Yount, hitting .285, is in his third full season at age 20. His early start and great potential could lead him to many all-time shortstop marks and the hall of fame.

Third base—George Brett, Kansas City, 23. Brett is probably having the best offensive season in the majors, leading the AL in batting (.350), hits, total bases and slugging. Brett—good fielder and base runner and a born Astroturf hitter—could be the cream of the crop.

Buddy Bell, Cleveland, 24, and son of Gus, has a hard-earned .288 average, a level he can probably maintain, since he is already in his fourth full year.

Outfield—Fred Lynn, Boston, 24, Rick Manning, Cleveland, 21 and Dave Winfield, San Diego, 24.

Lynn, AL MVP in 1975, is called the new Stan Musial; at present Lynn's career average (.336) rivals Musial's (.330) and Lynn is already a better outfielder.

Manning, a fleet .290-hitting defensive standout in center, should become a high-average hitter, while the strapping Winfield is already in the top 10 in baseball this year in producing runs (108 in 106 games). On a pennant contender Winfield would be famous now.

A second-team outfield of Tom Poquette of Kansas City, 24, Dwight Evans of Boston, 24, and Sixto Lezcano of Milwaukee, 22, would be far from shabby. Part-timer Poquette is hitting .342. Evans is probably the best defensive right fielder in baseball, but Bostonians wonder if the "potential-unlimited" 210-pounder will ever be more than a streaky .270-15 homer hitter. Lezcano, hitting .281, needs to gain 20 pounds. If he does, look out.

Designated hitter Claudell Washington, Oakland, 21. Washington, who hit .308 with 40 steals in 1975, ranges from exciting to lost in the outfield. He has 30 thefts so far this year.

Just to see if true fans were paying attention, two players have been left off this team. They own the two longest hitting streaks this season—30 and 29 games.

Ron Leflore of Detroit, who claims to be 24, used the 30-gamer to hike his average to .332. Roland (Home) Office, 23, of Atlanta reached 29 games.

The shocking thing about this all-kid team is that 16 of the 25 are American Leaguers.

"It gives us hope for the future," says Milwaukee manager Alex Grammas, who starts Yount, Lezcano and Travers. "The National League may be better now, but when our young players reach their peak in three or four years, then we should be able to get back on an equal footing."

Perhaps it is simply coincidence that the National League began its 17-2-1 dominance of the last 20 All-Star Games in 1960, just as the last wave of super babies—Aaron, Mays, Banks, Mathews, Clemente and F. Robinson, all of the NL—were maturing.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	70	34	.673	—
Pittsburgh	57	47	.538	13
New York	53	55	.491	19
Chicago	46	60	.434	25
St. Louis	44	58	.431	25
Montreal	36	62	.367	31

Western Division

Cincinnati	68	38	.645	—
Los Angeles	59	46	.562	9
Houston	55	54	.505	15
San Diego	51	58	.468	19
Atlanta	47	59	.443	21 1/2
San Francisco	46	62	.426	23 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 4, Philadelphia 0 (1st).
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 5 (2d).
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 1 (1st).
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2 (2d).
New York 9, Montreal 8.
Atlanta 7, San Diego 3.
Los Angeles 2, Houston 0.
Cincinnati 9, San Francisco 0.

Wednesday's Games

Montreal at New York, n.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Cincinnati at San Francisco, n
San Diego at Atlanta, n.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, n.
Houston at Los Angeles, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	62	39	.613	—
Baltimore	52	51	.505	11 1/2
Cleveland	51	51	.500	12
Detroit	48	54	.471	15
Boston	48	55	.466	15 1/2
Milwaukee	45	56	.450	17

Western Division

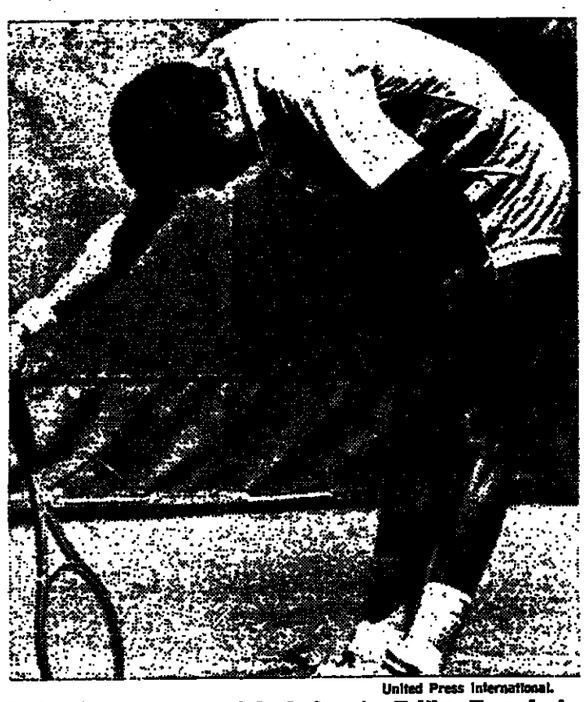
Kansas City	62	40	.608	—
Minnesota	54	51	.514	9 1/2
Oakland	54	52	.509	10
Texas	49	53	.480	13
Chicago	46	57	.447	16 1/2
California	46	60	.434	18

Tuesday's Results

California 4, Texas 0.
Kansas City 7, Minnesota 1.
Oakland 7, Chicago 3.
Milwaukee 4, Baltimore 2.
Cleveland 1, Boston 0.
New York 4, Detroit 3.

Wednesday's Games

California at Texas, n.
Minnesota at Kansas City, n.
Oakland at Chicago, n.
New York at Milwaukee, 2, n.
Boston at Detroit, n.
Baltimore at Cleveland, n.



United Press International.

Arthur Ashe reacts while losing to Zeljko Franulovic.

Ashe Continues Slump by Losing In Second Round

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 4 (AP).—Arthur Ashe, who has not reached the quarterfinals of a tournament since May, was eliminated from singles play yesterday by Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-4, in the second round of the $100,000 Volvo tennis tournament.

Ashe, 33, will remain here to play with Jimmy Connors as his partner in doubles matches later this week.

As he, the No. 1 player in the world last year, and No. 3 seed here, twice lost his serve on doublefaults in the second set. He appeared uncomfortable on the slow red clay courts at the Mount Cranmore Tennis Club and grew increasingly dejected, sailing approach shots and groundstrokes long and missing frequent volleys.

The other top seeds—Connors and Manuel Orantes of Spain, Raul Ramirez of Mexico, American Eddie Dibbs and Ken Rosewall of Australia—won in straight sets.

NFL Free Agents Show Order Without Reserve System

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The returns are in on the 24 players of the National Football League who became free agents May 1 and had the opportunity in an open market to join whichever team pleased them the most. These returns failed by quite a margin to substantiate the contention of the NFL owners, and commissioner Pete Rozelle, that pro football must have a reserve system or all the best players will want to perform for rich owners, such as Lamar Hunt of Kansas City, Clint Murchison of Dallas, or play in sophisticated cities like New York and Los Angeles, where they can moonlight profitably and in the case of Los Angeles, possibly enjoy the climate.

After court decisions cited it as illegal, the Rozelle compensation rule was set aside by the league and there were no impediments for the first time in hiring practices. Like baseball's Catfish Hunter or Andy Messersmith the players were free.

Hunt and Murchison, Los Angeles and New York, did not come out so well. The Chiefs signed no free agents. The Cowboys got only Ron Johnson, the former Giant, at a considerable savings from his old salary.

The Rams managed to re-sign their free spirit, Fred Dryer, who was not going to play anywhere else, and the Jets acquired Ed Marinaro because they were desperate for an established running back after John Riggins left them for Washington.

Ed Garvey, the executive director of the players' association and an old antagonist of the owners and the commissioner, made these telling points before a congressional committee, the Select House Committee on Professional Sports. He pointed out that of the 24 free agents, 13 signed with eight new teams, five with their old teams, while six others went unsigned or retired. Garvey did not think that the evidence supported the NFL's contention that chaos would rule among the players if there was no reserve system to secure them to their contracted teams.

Few of these players were stars or even starters; Dryer was one star, Riggins, John Gilliam and possibly Jean Fugett were others. From the World Football League came three more, Calvin Hill, Larry Csonka, and Paul Warfield.

Garvey said that professional athletes have as many geographical preferences as lawyers, teachers, machinists or congressmen. "While obviously money is a factor," he said, "there are many others. The primary one I have found in talking with pro athletes is that they will go where they can perform."

In an effort to take the lethargy out of the Eagles, their new coach, Dick Vermeil, dropped five veterans rather than rookies when the first serious squad cut came this week. Vermeil waived Ben Hawkins, the wide receiver; Bill Lueck, guard; John Babinecz, linebacker; Po James and George Admundsen, running backs.

Because the money is good, pro football promotes comebacks. Earl McCulloch, a receiver who was once rookie-of-the-year for Detroit, is trying out with the Rams. Pete Gogolak, dropped by the Giants and now 34, has to beat out Rich Szaro to win the New Orleans' kicking job. John Herrmann, another former Giant, is also with the Saints at wide receiver.

After Cincinnati sent Essex Johnson, the running back, to Tampa Bay on Monday for a conditional draft choice, there were only two Bengals remaining who were on the club's first team in 1968. They are Bob Johnson, the center, and Bob Trumpy, the tight end.

Pittsburgh has come up with two new running backs for whom the Steelers probably cannot find a roster spot and rivals are waiting for the cuts. They are Tommy Reamon, the former WFL star, and Jack Deloplaine, a sixth-round draft choice from Salem College of West Virginia. Deloplaine, the first Salem draftee, has been most impressive.

Joe Gilliam, who a year ago was Pittsburgh's No. 1 quarterback, was dropped by New Orleans last week as a disciplinary measure. Hank Stram, the coach, said, "Joe is a skilled quarterback. It's too bad he was not in a position to express that skill. I would consider picking him up again. You always have to consider a talent."

Red Star Wins Soccer

BELGRADE, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Zoran Filipovic scored in the 31st minute yesterday to give Red Star of Belgrade a 1-0 victory over Queens Park Rangers of London in a soccer exhibition.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Philadelphia	000 000 000	0	0
Chicago	100 000 01x	2	1

Kaat (10-6) and Oates; R. Reuschel (10-8) and Mitterwald. HR—Tyrone (1st), Morales (12th).

(Second Game)

Philadelphia	400 400 000	8	13
Chicago	200 002 100	5	6

Carlton, Reed (8) and McCarver; Stone, P. Reuschel (4), Zamora (6), Sutter (8) and Swisher. W—Carlton (12-4). L—Stone (2-4). HR—Wallis (4th), Madlock (11th), Maddox (6th).

(First Game)

St. Louis	000 006 010	1	6
Pittsburgh	000 000 101	2	7

Rasmussen, Hrabosky (5), Greif (9) and Ferguson; Rooker (8-5) and Dyer. L—Greif (2-7). HR—Dyer (3d).

(Second Game)

St. Louis	000 000 022	4	6
Pittsburgh	100 100 000	2	8

Curtis, Hrabosky (8), Wallace (9) and Simmons; Demery, Hernandez (5), Giusti (8), Moose (9), Sanguillen. W—Hrabosky (6-8). L—Giusti (2-2).

Montreal	101 000 230	7	1
New York	301 002 12x	9	2

Kirby, Taylor (6), Lang (7), Kerrigan (8) and Williams; Lolich, Sanders (7), Myrick (8), Apodaca (8) and Hodges. W—Apodaca (2-5). L—Kerrigan (0-2). HR—Thornton (10th); Kranepool (7th).

San Diego	002 001 000	3	9
Atlanta	205 000 00x	7	8

Folkers, Tomlin (3), Johnson (5), Foster (7) and Kendall; Messersmith (11-9) and Correll. L—Folkers (2-3). HR—Turner (2nd); Gaston 2 (3rd).

Cincinnati	001 130 01n	6	1
San Francisco	000 000 000	0	3

Billingham (8-8) and Bench; Caldwell, Heaverlo (5), Williams (7) and Rader. L—Caldwell (0-7).

Houston	000 000 000	0	2
Los Angeles	000 100 10x	2	8

Larson, Pentz (8) and Herrmann, Jutze (8); Hooton (7-11) and Rodriguez. L—Larson (1-3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	000 001 111	4	11
Texas	000 000 000	0	4

Hartzell (3-2) and Etcheberren; Umbarger, Terpko (8), Hoerner (8) and Sundberg. L—Umbarger (7-9). HR—Torres (4th).

Minnesota	000 000 010	1	6
Kansas City	303 000 01x	7	10

Bane, Johnson (3), Albury (5), Hughes (8) and Wynegar; Pattin, Mingori (9) and Martinez. W—Pattin (4-9). L—Bane (4-3). HR—McRae (6th).

Oakland	202 000 120	7	12
Chicago	000 201 000	3	8

Bosman, Lindblad (6), Pingers (7) and Newman, Haney (5); Odom, Vuckovich (3), Carroll (8) and Essian. W—Bosman (4-0). L—Odom (2-1).

Baltimore	001 100 000	2	9
Milwaukee	000 120 10x	4	8

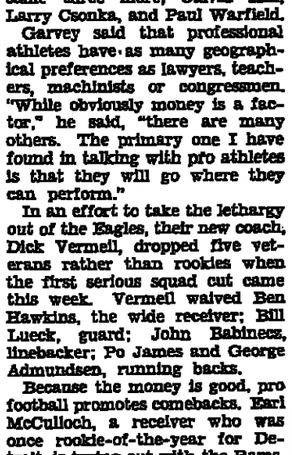
Grimsley, Miller (5), Martinez (8) and Dempsey; Rodriguez (4-7) and Moore. L—Grimsley (4-5).

Boston	000 000 000	0	3
Cleveland	000 000 00n	1	3

Tiant, Murphy (10) and Montgomery; Eckersley (7-8) and Ashby. L—Murphy (3-5).

Detroit	200 100 000	3	7
New York	002 000 20x	4	8

Fidrych, Hiller (8) and Kimm; Figueroa, York (3), Jackson (4) and Munson. W—Jackson (3-1). L—Fidrych (11-4). HR—White (9th), Gamble (11th).





Art Buchwald

Best Job in the U.S.

WASHINGTON.—They say it's a job that nobody wants. They say there is nothing to do. They say it's degrading and boring. And yet, as we have seen in the past four weeks, there is no shortage of candidates for the vice-presidency of the United States.



Buchwald

If the truth be known, it is probably the best job in the government and anyone would have to be bonkers to turn it down. This is what you get if you're vice-president of the United States. First a salary of $65,500 a year, plus a $10,000 tax-free expense account.

Then you're entitled to a beautiful house on Massachusetts Avenue furnished and with a double bed fully equipped with mirrors, thanks to Vice-President Rockefeller. The bed has mirrors on the front of it, the back of it and the side, so you can see if another bed is trying to pass you in heavy traffic.

* * *

You have your own seal which can be tacked onto the podium when you speak at a Rotarian or Kiwanis luncheon. You also get Secret Servicemen and a staff of office workers, in case the president asks you to write him a letter.

The vice-president can use Air Force One when the president isn't flying anywhere, and he can also sail down the Potomac on the yacht Sequoia when the president's children aren't using it.

But this isn't all. If no one on the president's staff has reserved it, you can sit in the presidential box at Kennedy Center and see the best shows in town—for free.

In recent years presidents, who have promised to work more closely with their running mates, have instructed guards that the vice-president no longer has to wait in line across the street with the tourists before he can visit the public rooms of the White House.

Another advantage that goes with the job is that a vice-president can go to the funeral of any head of state he wants to at government expense. He can also get tickets to a Washington Redskins game on just a week's notice. They may be behind the goal post, but they're high enough up so that he and his family can almost see the entire field.

If this wasn't enough to fight for the job, the vice-president and his wife are guaranteed at least five invitations to White House dinners a year, one of them a white-tie affair.

He also can attend any large function the president holds on the White House Lawn—providing he doesn't get in the way of the press photographers.

But the real beauty of being vice-president is that your time is your own. You don't have to clock in in the morning, nor do you have to check out at night. If someone calls up at 10 a.m. for a tennis game, you can always make it. If a rich friend wants you to come to Palm Springs for a long weekend, there is no one who will deduct time from your vacation.

When the president goes out of the country you can sneak into his Oval Office and sit in his chair. And if no one is looking, you can even talk to Moscow on the president's hot line.

* * *

The vice-presidency is the second highest office in the land. For this reason people you have never heard of are constantly trying to get into your good graces. Some of them will offer free groceries, others will offer you cash. You don't have to take either. But if you do and you're caught, all is not lost. You can always make a deal with the attorney general to plead "no contest," which he will happily accept so as not to bring scandal on the country.

Then you can go back home and become an author of fiction and, with a good agent, earn twice as much as you did as vice-president.

Is it no wonder that so many people in this country have no interest in being president, but would give anything to be vice-president of the United States? If I ever dreamed Ronald Reagan was looking for a liberal to run with him on the Republican ticket I would have put my application in long before he ever heard of Richard Schweiker.

Spain's Pardo Palace Made National Museum

MADRID, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Pardo Palace, which for almost 40 years was the residence of late ruler Generalissimo Francisco Franco, today became a national museum.

The new museum shows, in addition to a variety collection of paintings and porcelains, the furniture and objects used by Gen. Franco.

The palace, about 15 kilometers north of Madrid, was founded by Emperor Charles V in 1547, and it was a winter residence for Spanish kings, until 1931, when the first republic took power. It was a museum for the next eight years until Gen. Franco took power after the Spanish Civil War.

A few years ago, this was the view from Ellis Island, looking across New York Harbor to the Statue of Liberty. Today the broken panes are mended but there's not enough money for restoration.

United Press International.

The Silent Ghosts Of Ellis Island

By Karen Rotmeyer

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—The air is dank and the wooden benches are hard in the great reception hall on Ellis Island. The paint is peeling, the iron railings are gone and the atmosphere is reminiscent of a run-down railroad station.

A young guide tries to conjure up a picture of thousands of immigrants passing in crowded confusion through the hall, but the ghosts are silent.

The years of abandonment have taken their toll; the scavengers have removed practically every stick of furniture. Where once a dozen languages competed, the only sound is that of the guide's voice, echoing off the far reaches of the tiled ceiling.

Just then, Rose Kryzak, a 76-year-old white-haired lady, stands to tell a little story about her arrival on the island in 1910. She didn't even own a pair of shoes, but her mother had a fur-lined coat given to her by a relative before they had departed from Russia, she says.

"They fumigated everything, including the immigrants," Mrs. Kryzak recalls. "I can still smell it. When they finished with the coat, all the fur was gone. Just the skin was left."

For two months now, such scenes have been repeated frequently. Since the island's reopening under the direction of the National Park Service, about 12,000 visitors, including a number of onetime immigrants, have traveled by ferry from Manhattan to tour the facilities where 12 million immigrants were processed between 1892 and 1924.

In questionnaires and letters, the visitors have told of their ties to Ellis Island—it is estimated that one in four Americans can trace at least one relative to the island—and urged that its past be preserved.

They are joined in this by the Restore Ellis Island Committee, which the Park Service credits as the main force behind a congressional appropriation of $1 million last year that permitted the reopening.

"What Plymouth Rock was to the Pilgrims, Ellis Island is for most Americans today," says Peter Sammartino, the founder of the committee and the son of Ellis Island immigrants. Mr. Sammartino is a retired chancellor of Fairleigh Dickinson University.

"When we first went through there in 1974, through the gloomy rooms, standing in the great reception hall with the bats flying overhead, at that point I suddenly realized: We were still the most fortunate nation in history," he says.

The Park Service, which has been promised $500,000 a year by Congress for operating expenses but lacks additional funds for repair, estimates at least $70 million is needed to restore the island completely. The Restore Ellis Island Committee proposes that most of the approximately 30 buildings on the island be razed, with only the reception hall building, and possibly a hospital and a theater, marked for preservation.

The committee says such a plan probably would cost a few hundred thousand dollars.

For most people, the building housing the reception hall symbolizes Ellis Island's past. Four of five immigrants spent less than a day on the island and never made use of the other facilities.

The building is an imposing example of Victorian architecture, its walls and cupolas made of red brick richly accented with white stone. In addition to the reception hall, which is reached by an immense inside staircase, the building contains kitchen and dining facilities, offices, and sleeping quarters for immigrants who were detained for further questioning or medical examinations.

Around the building's front entrance are sycamores, and a few sunflowers are among the weeds. Down below, in the old ferry slip, a waterlogged ferryboat tilts half-sunken at its mooring.

Mrs. Kryzak, as an immigrant, spent only a few hours on the island, but says she remembers them vividly.

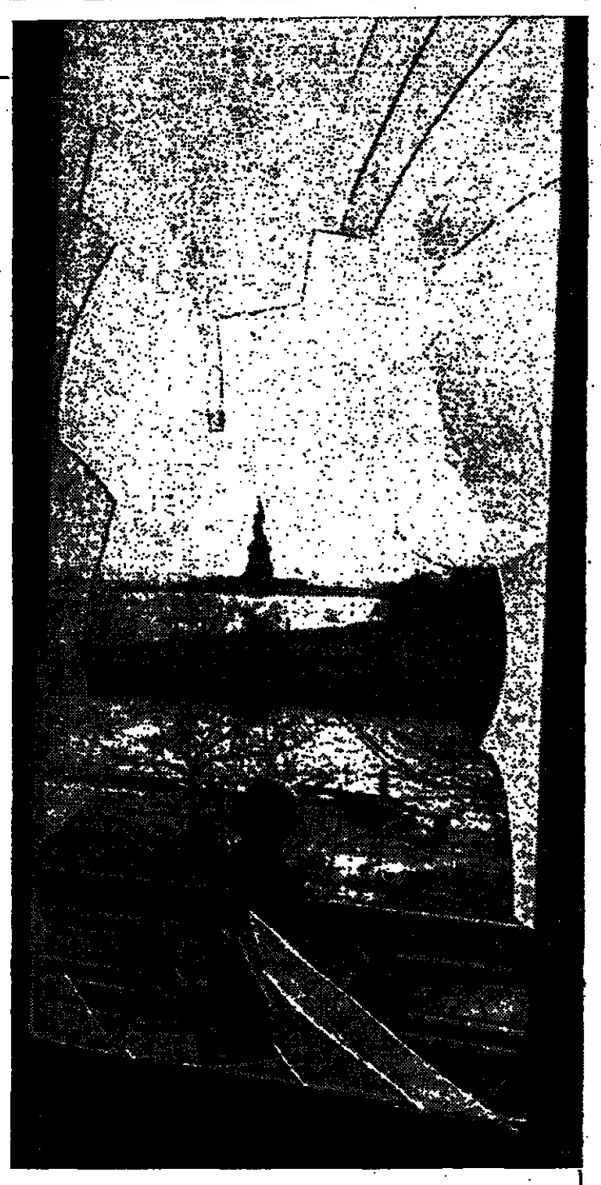
"I will always remember the huddled, frightened people," she says, "the terror of being shipped back. I remember sitting on those wooden benches, with my mother saying all the time, 'Don't act funny, don't say anything foolish.'"

Today, one of the few remaining artifacts from the immigration period is a sign in the kitchen, written in five languages, instructing those who've eaten where to put their trays.

Ellis Island's use as an immigration center effectively ended in the early 1920s, due to strict quota laws and a changeover to a system under which most inspections of prospective immigrants were performed by American officials in the countries of origin.

In 1954, it was finally closed and declared surplus property. After narrowly escaping sale to various groups and persons interested in converting it to uses ranging from a Bible center to a nautical high school, it was made part of the parks system in the mid-1960s. Nothing more was done until the Restore Ellis Island Committee became interested.

"That's why the Bicentennial is important," Mr. Sammartino says. "It's a time to take care of those things we let slip by from day to day."



PEOPLE: George Washington May Get Promotion



George Washington is a step closer to getting more stars. The House Armed Services Committee Tuesday approved 15 to 6 a bill to promote Washington posthumously to the rank of general of the armies. The measure now goes to the U.S. House of Representatives where a vote may come next week. As commander of the Continental Army, Washington held the highest rank of his time, lieutenant-general. Today that is the equivalent of being a three-star general. One committee member felt, however, that Washington could do without the additional stars. Said Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., "It's kind of like a drunken house painter trying to improve the works of Michaelangelo. I really feel it is highly presumptuous on Congress's part to believe or feel that today Congress can somehow add to the lustre of George Washington."

* * *

Ousted Argentinian President Isabel Peron, 45, confined to a chalet at Villa La Angostura in the mountains, spends her time reading science fiction, watching television and playing canasta. The newspaper, La Trade, said that Mrs. Peron is not allowed outside the chalet or on any of its balconies. She has been at the chalet since the military overthrew her government March 24. Her canasta partner is her chambermaid.

* * *

Bess Truman, 91, widow of Harry S Truman, is back at her home in Independence, Mo., after a three-week stay in a Kansas City hospital where she was treated for arthritis.

* * *

Amy Carter, 8, was noncommittal on the tunafish-sandwich issue but she took a firm stand on one point in a letter disclosed the other day by a contemporary in Madison, Wis. Liza DiPrima had asked the daughter of the Democratic presidential nominee to join a save-the-animals group. She suggested that Amy stop selling tuna sandwiches at her Plains, Ga., lemonade stand because tuna fishermen have been accused of using porpoises as bait. In a one-paragraph reply, Amy thanked her for the honorary membership button and said, "I think what you believe about saving the animals is great. I do agree." As for the sandwiches—there was no comment.

* * *

The new managing editor of the Village Voice in New York is Marianne Partridge, an East Coast editor of Rolling Stone for the last three years.

* * *

Although Soviet officials say Sergei Nemtsanov was "brainwashed by experts," a former interpreter for the 17-year-old diver was insisting th that his defection was for love of an Americ lionaire's daughter whon while competing in Flo September. Robert Je Fort Lauderdale, who l ified Nemtsanov's home i said "outside pressure" as his poor showing Olympics were probably in the defection. But h ed that, outside of there was no "logical re the defection since Ne had "a nice life-style Ala.—he had a fantastic Meanwhile in Montreal, nov's lawyer scotched t affair report, saying, "T no Americans involved Hs also denied that t had been in touch with Baryshnikov, the forme dancer, about moving United States. Nemtsar lawyer said, "only war dom" and intends "to s friends in Canada."

—SAMUEL JU

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